The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Effect of American Sympathy with the Irish in England.

The French Army Bill a Pledge of Continued Peace.

ANTI-MINISTERIAL RIOTS IN BOHEMIA.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Further Arrests—Effects of American Sympathy with Ireland—Tone of the British Press.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The excitement occasioned by Fenian movements still continues. The authorities are exceedingly wakeful, and arrests are made every day.

A man named MICHAEL GOUGH was captured last evening while in the act of posting a seditious handbill on the Mansion House.

Information having reached the Government that THOMAS SIMON, the sheriff of the Island of Alderney, was identified with the Fenian organization, he was yesterday promptly apprehended and sent to prison to await trial.

Considerable feeling is created by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians.

The journals of London have editorials on this subject, and severely criticise this expression of unfriendly feeling toward England.

FRANCE.

The Army Bill a Pledge of Continued Peace—Prosecution of Liberal Newspapers.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Imperial Government has issued an official address to the Prefects of the several Departments of France, announcing the new army law, and arguing that, instead of being a new measure, it is a pledge of continued peace.

Ten of the public newspapers of this city have been fined a thousand francs each for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

PRUSSIA AND EUROPE.

Wild Rumors in regard to the Warlike Preparations of Prussia.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

A very silly rumor is current in different parts of the Continent, and has even been extensively printed, to the effect that the Prussian Government has secured the use of the United States navy in case of war.

AUSTRIA.

Serious Anti-Ministerial Disturbances—The Inspectorship of the Army.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

Dispatches have been received here giving accounts of quite serious anti-ministerial riots in Prague. The latest telegrams, however, announce the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed.

The Archduke ALBRECHT has been named Inspector of the Austrian army.

SPAIN.

Confirmation of the Reports of an Intended Insurrection in Aragon.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 25.

Information has been received by the Government that another insurrection has been planned by the Carlists in Catalonia and Aragon. Active measures have been taken to thwart the movement.

ABYSSINIA.

A Battle Between King Theodore and the Rebels Imminent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The latest intelligence from the army in Africa is to the effect that the Abyssinian King is confronted by rebels in his own dominions and near his own palace.

The rebels were drawn up in sight of King THEODORE's forces, and a battle was imminent when the last courier left.

WASHINGTON.

The Weekly Currency Statement—National Bank Reports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, amounts to $613,000. The amount shipped during the same period was as follows:

To the National Banks and others in notes	$171,476
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, in notes	50,000
And to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	60,000
The Treasurer of the U. S. holds in trust for the National Banks at this date the following amounts, viz: U. S. bonds as security for circulation notes	$341,175,590
Deposits of public moneys	37,827,950
Amount of National Bank notes issued during the week	62,750
Total amount issued to date	305,912,711
From this is to be deducted the following amounts:	
Mutilated bills returned	5,933,105
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the U. S. Treasurer	389,860
Leaving an actual circulation at this date	299,589,746
The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	823,245

The Third National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., having deposited the necessary securities with the Treasurer of the United States, it has been designated as a depository of public money and a financial agent of the United States.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning from a Catholic priest at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, Cal., inclosing $200 conscience money from a party there desiring to make restitution to the Government.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

An unusually large number of visitors called at the War Department this morning, and had an interview with Mr. STANTON. Very many Senators and Representatives were present. Gen. B. F. RUNKLE, who is attached to the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Kentucky, had a long talk with the Secretary of War in relation to the circular letter of December last, contradicting the operations of the Bureau in that and other States after next month. A strong effort is being made to have that circular annulled, but no action has yet been taken by Secretary STANTON in the matter.

THE EXAMINATION OF PASSENGER VESSELS.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has compiled an abstract of the reports of the examination of passenger vessels which have arrived at the port of New-York during the month of December, 1867, from which it appears that on the Hamburg ship *Lord Brougham*, which arrived Dec. 7, there were seventy-five deaths during the voyage caused by cholera. This vessel brought an excess of four and a half passengers, which appears to be the only violation of the Passenger act by vessels arriving at the port of New-York during the month.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an abstract of the Quarterly Reports of the National Banking Association of the United States, showing their condition on the first Monday in January, 1868, before the commencement of business:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$616,165,072 94
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	338,627,200 00
U. S. bonds and securities deposited to secure depositors	37,265,750 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	44,135,350 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	19,356,171 35
Due from National Banks	99,230,494 97
Due from other banks and bankers	8,438,624 12
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	21,067,564 99
Current expenses	2,963,785 42
Premiums	2,458,825 28
Checks and other cash items	109,359,335 92
Bills of National Banks	16,648,654 00
Bills of other banks	261,269 00
Specie	18,084,519 84
Fractional currency	1,927,052 87
Legal tender notes	114,218,943 00
Compound interest notes	39,979,480 00
Three per cent. certificates	8,235,000 00
Total	$1,498,423,093 20
Liabilities.	
Capital stock	419,845,790 00
Surplus fund	70,577,940 70
Undivided profits	31,321,915 80
Circulating notes outstanding—National	243,998,869 00
Circulating notes outstand'g—State	3,792,013 00
Individual deposits	531,500,101 61
U. S. deposits	24,200,955 49
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	3,182,717 38
Due to National Banks	98,138,142 05
Due to other banks and bankers	21,867,648 17
Total	$1,498,423,093 20

(Signed) H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Jan. 25.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day, the report of the Select Committee appointed to wait on General GILLEM, and request of him a suspension of the collection of the poll-tax for 1867, on all persons who are denied representation, was recommitted.

The Convention went into an election for treasurer, as provided for by the tax ordinance.

Mr. PARSONS, one of the delegates from Adams County, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that no delegate recommending a collector to this Convention for his county, shall receive compensation for his services in the Convention until a sufficient amount has been collected in said county to pay said services, provided, on investigation, it be found that said collector is an irresponsible person.

The Convention proceeded to appoint collectors for such counties as were prepared to nominate, and of the 32 appointed only one is colored.

Hons. W. L. SHARKEY, E. M. YERGER, and A. H. HANDY, have been appointed to represent the Democratic party of Mississippi in the National Democratic Convention.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Convention to-day voted $50 to each member out of the $10,000 received yesterday. The balance was reserved for incidental expenses.

Four additional sections of the Bill of Rights, none of which were of a novel nature, were adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported that they had had an interview with Gen. MEADE, and that the General has applied to Gen. GRANT for the loan of a sufficient amount of the funds sent by the State of Georgia to pay its indebtedness to the Government on the Western Atlantic Railroad, to defray all the expenses of the Convention, and that Gen. GRANT accepts the proposition of the Committee so far as his power extends, and will answer definitely to-day if possible. Should this proposition fail, he will direct Gov. RUGER immediately to ascertain upon what terms the money can be procured from parties in Savannah.

A resolution was adopted, approving the plans of the Committee for procuring money.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 25.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Little Rock says: In the Arkansas Convention to-day the per diem question was reconsidered and amended, allowing $8 per day and 30 cents mileage each way. Adopted.

Mr. HIND's resolution memorializing Congress to amend the Bankrupt law, making it only necessary to file a schedule, &c., in the Clerk's office and get a release, was adopted.

Mr. HODGES, was appointed messenger to confer with the Commanding-General relative to drawing money from the State Treasury.

After lengthy speeches, the majority report, in regard to the contested seats for Ashley County, was adopted.

The Convention adjourned until Monday.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Convention has been in session two weeks, but as yet have made no report upon the Constitution. But little was done to-day. Mr. CONGLETON, of Carberet County, proposed an ordinance to the following effect: That the Convention has the right to declare and does hereby declare that all laws passed and acts done by previous legislatures and conventions in this State are null and void, and shall remain so until the next General Assembly, except the laws relating to marriage.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

In the Convention to-day the members were still engaged in discussing disfranchisement Article 98 of the Constitution. No definite action was had.

Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 25.

The *habeas corpus* case before Judge UNDERWOOD to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction act, was to-day adjourned until Wednesday. The commandant of Libby Prison produced the prisoner, and made return that he was held by order of Gen. SCHOFIELD under the authority of the Reconstruction acts. The prisoner was represented by four prominent lawers, all members of the Conservative State Central Committee, which Body brings the case up with the intention of carrying it to the Supreme Court.

The Convention transacted no business of importance to-day.

The Alleged Election Frauds in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Assembly has refused to adopt the Senate joint resolution appointing a committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the Senatorial election, and adopted a substitute providing for an investigation when the charges are supported by affidavit, which will probably end the matter, although a pamphlet has been issued and circulated, unmistakably pointing out the parties concerned.

The opposition steamer *Oregonian* sailed for Panama to-day. She carries 2,850 barrels of flour for New-York.

Suicide of a Clergyman in Ohio.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 25.

Rev. GEO. W. BRUSH, of the Central Ohio Conference, committed suicide by hanging himself this afternoon. From the evidence before the Coroner's jury it appears that he had been contemplating the act for several days. After eating his dinner to-day as usual, he went to the barn, where his wife found him soon afterward, and cut him down. He had tied a rope into a manger and then over a beam, and made a noose of his handkerchief, and then jumped off the manger. He is supposed to have been insane.

The Quebec Legislature—Emigration to the United States.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Jan. 25.

In the House of Assembly, to-day, a motion was introduced to take into consideration the lamentable emigration of the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to the United States, and to devise means for the arrest of the same. The mover spoke at great length in support of the motion, and pointed out that the source of evil was the little encouragement given to the settlers in the eastern townships, and the want of sufficient industrial and manufacturing resources. Agriculture was not sufficient to meet the wants of the population, as during eight months of the year that interest was entirely suspended, and families were forced to emigrate to the States in search of employment. He proposed that the question of manufactures receive their earnest attention, and that a liberal homestead law, similar to that in operation in the States, be enacted.

A number of members took part in the discussion. The debate was adjourned until Monday.

The Canal Contract System.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 25.

Another large and interesting meeting of the members of the Board of Trade and citizens generally was held this morning, at which a full discussion of the canal contract system and other matters of State interest took place.

The citizens in this section of the State are determined that no stone shall be left unturned so far as they are concerned to effect the desired reforms.

Seizure of Spirits in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Ca., Saturday, Jan. 25.

A large quantity of spirits have been seized by the Customs authorities in SPELLMAN's rectifying establishment in St. Marie-street, and also at ROMAINE's distillery, for fraud on the revenue. It is said that HENKEY, who absconded a few days ago, was in league with SPELLMAN.

Shooting Affair at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25.

A shooting affair took place on Jefferson-street this morning between an Alderman and a tax-collector. Neither of them were hurt.

Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The bonded warehouses of Messrs. J. A. MATTESON & Co. were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $200,000.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., Saturday, Jan. 25.

Three candidates for Governor, under the new Constitution, if it is ratified, have been announced.

Non-Sailing of German Steamers.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

It is announced this evening that neither the North German Lloyd nor the Hamburg American Company will dispatch a steamer to New-York next week. The reason is not stated.

The Steamship De Soto at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The United States steamship *De Soto* has arrived here, from Norfolk, where she awaits the arrival of Rear-Admiral HOFF, when she will proceed to the West Indies.

MEXICO.

The Tamaulipas Election—Congressional Proceedings in Regard to Yucatan—Seizure of Customs Revenue—Escobedo Building a Telegraph—Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

Sunday, day after to-morrow, a second attempt will be made to elect a Governor for the State of Tamaulipas. Precautionary measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the October riots, but fears are entertained by very many that there are not sufficient troops on duty either at Matamoras, Tampico, or at Ciudad Victoria, to impede any general uprising which may be expected.

The *Observador* of Matamoras, of yesterday, announces the arrival of Señor GARZA MELO at Monterey, he having been refused admission to Congress as a *diputado* from the State of Nueva Leon, district of Monterey. All the voters of Monterey went out on the road to meet him, and his entrance into the city was quite a triumph. The paper quoted says: "We congratulate our friend MELO that he has lost neither the friendship nor the esteem of his constituents on account of the unjustifiable conduct pursued in his case by the National Congress."

CARABAJAL has been for several days recruiting a force in the neighborhood of Camargo. CANALES is at San Fernando, while the third C of the restless trinity, CORTINA, is very quiet at Matamoras.

Gen. MARIANO SALAS, Ex-Regent of the Empire, died in prison at the village of Guadalupe, near Mexico, on the night of the 24th of December.

A most singular coincidence connected with MAXIMILIAN's fate has occurred. Some papers in the States of Queretaro and Guanajuato have circulated the story that MAXIMILIAN was never executed, but that a substitute for him had been put to death. This information reached us by Tuesday night's mail from the interior, and Wednesday a report came through the columns of *Flake's Bulletin* announcing a similar story from a Waterford, N. Y., newspaper.

The Mexican Congress has declared the States of Yucatan, Sinaloa and all other places where military forces are required, in a state of siege, and give the Executive full power to provide for all emergencies. The country has been divided into four military districts, under the command of DIAZ, CORONA, ESCOBEDO and REGULUS.

ALVEREZ lately seized $100,000 in specie from the custom-house at Acapulco. He took it to pay his troops, who, under his command, are trying to defend his family rights against the young and ambitious JIMENEZ.

The fall of Merida, capital of Yucan, has caused the Rojo Liberals to make an appeal to the Government for a vigorous persecution of the ex-Imperialists. All the *wealthy* political prisoners are already liberated. The poor, however, are still incarcerated. Comment is unnecessary.

ESCOBEDO, we learn by the *Revista Merchantil*, is setting his army at work on a line of telegraph from San Luis Potosi to Matamoras. He has secured eighty-five miles of wire and the necessary machinery for three offices. The Governor of San Luis Potosi, DON JUAN BUSTAMENTE, has suddenly become a landholder of importance. He controls ninety leagues of territory along the road from Saltillo to the City of San Luis, and is ESCOBEDO's associate in the telegraph business. My opinion is, and I have the best of reasons for expressing it, that the move made by ESCOBEDO is to prevent the telegraph lines falling into the hands of American applicants. That he will completed the line at once is, of course, a ridiculous supposition.

The State Legislature of Tamaulipas has passed a bill imposing a yearly tax of two per cent. upon all real estate and personal property. This is an extraordinary measure, and great dissatisfaction prevails in the State on account of its adoption. The merchants declare they will have to close their houses if payment of it is enforced.

The *Voz de la Reforma* of Colima announces the wreck and total loss of the schooner *Adelaide*, off the coast of the Pacific, on her passage from Mazatlan for Manzanillo. Forty passengers were on board. None were saved.

VERA CRUZ.

Strength of the Mexican Army.

From the Brownsville Ranchero, Jan. 15.

THE ARMY OF MEXICO.

We have noted the various statements made by the Press in regard to the increase of the Mexican regular army to 16,000 men. It is rather curious to hear or read of anything regular in Mexico but revolution and vandalism; but for the information of those who are curious to know, we advise that the armies of Mexico are made of impressed citizens of the *Lepero*, or low class, and once thus drafted are never allowed a discharge except when called to the long roll armies. ESCOBEDO has in the city of San Luis and stationed at neighboring towns a division 6,500 strong. PORFIRIO DIAZ, with headquarters at Tehuacan, commands a division of 12,500 men. CORONA, at Guadalajara, has 7,500 men, for the support of which the commerce of that city has to pay him $2,000 daily, for which he gives them receipts on the Mazatlan Custom-house. There are 3,500 in the valley of Mexico, under the orders of the military commander of the District of Mexico. This gives us an aggregate of thirty-one thousand men. To this number we have to add the troops doing garrison duty at Matamoras, Mazatlan, and Guaymas and on guard duty on the frontiers, in all about 15,000 men. So that the effective *nonefective* Mexican army of to-day is quite as large as the regular army of the United States. The expense necessary to sustain this number of men is of course enormous, compared with the resources of so poor an Administration; yet no reduction is allowable; on the contrary, the dissatisfied state of the country demands a still larger force. Perhaps it is better that the property of the country be consumed in supporting a grand army than that both property and life be destroyed by civil war and feudalism, which would result if that army were abandoned.

LOUISIANA.

Congressional Schemes and the South—The Democratic Organization—The Question of Color—Gen. Hancock and the Constitutional Convention.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 19, 1868.

Politics unhappily continues to be a question of paramount interest. We are threatened again with an official *bouleversement*. The last edition of the Reconstruction act places the power of appointments in the hands of the General of the army, thus depriving all the former appointing powers of any discretion on the subject. Upon what then are we to rely? What is the legitimate authority among us? Under what law are we living? Obedience to one may be treason against another. In the meantime the black pall of negro rule is slowly settling down to suffocate all life and extinguish every energy. The failure of the crop has so impoverished the country that destitution is inevitable, and indeed already is upon us. We appeal for the little relief of repealing the cotton tax. Congress suspends the tax for this year at a time when the greater part of the crop may be in the hands of the manufacturer. It couples this suspension with a repeal of the import duty on the competing cotton of India. All this is a relief to the miller, not to the planter, or to the laborer. Then the South asks an appropriation to feed the pauper thousands reduced to that sad condition by the act of war. They are told to "root or die!" They are debarred the opportunity to labor for themselves. They cannot borrow money on the credit of their State Governments, because they have no State Governments. They have not the means to maintain their dependent poor, yet they are cruelly told to go to work with their hands tied and the tax-gatherer at hand to seize one-fifth the result of their labors!

In this dilemma the people are compelled to look to some change in the governing power for relief. Their first impulse was to organize among themselves to defeat the State Constitutions. But the Republicans seems so committed to their party that they are inclined to accept these instruments with the obnoxious features of social amalgamation. It is obvious that these constitutional features exceed the conditions of the Reconstruction act, for Congress only commanded that the political and judicial rights of the negro should be confirmed by fundamental enactment. It did not command that negro children should be admitted into white schools, or negro men into the dress circle. The colored race has exceeded the limit of right assigned by Congress. Yet the Radical whites sustain these features of the new Constitutions. Then the Southern people are driven to look alone to a national organization. Two only present themselves—the Republican Radical and the Democratic. From the first they can expect nothing; from the last only such measure of incidental protection as its opposition to the Radical Party will give it. Here we have had an illustration of this compulsory adhesion to the only party that has come forward at the North with any semblance of opposition to the power that would destroy us.

THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

A few nights since a call was made for a conference on the best means of obtaining aid to defeat the Radical designs. A representative of the Democratic National Committee at Washington explained the wishes of that party, and expressed a hope that the conservative interest in Louisiana would organize itself on that basis. A substitute proposition was introduced that an organization should be effected of all who were opposed to the new State Constitution, it being understood that the organization should be limited to this act alone, and that every member of the association should be entitled to an honorable discharge the moment the Consitution shall have been voted on. This substitute proposition was voted down, and the organization was effected on the Democratic basis. The effect of this decision was shown by the fact that the Republican newspaper which had manifested a decided opposition to the negro features of the new Constitution has changed hands, and is now committed to that instrument. With this Democratic organization perishes the prospect of a conservative combination for present relief. It is very hard upon the South. We are to be delivered over to the present horrors of negro subjugation upon the chance of future liberation by the political victory of our allies some years hence. What may be the situation of the Southern people when the hour of deliverance shall arrive cannot be imagined. It is too melancholy to contemplate.

THE COLOR QUESTION.

A convention recently nominated Mr. WARMOTH for Governor, upon a very close contest—43 to 41—with Mr. DUMAS, a colored man. The colored organ asserts that the Convention excluded one delegate who would have voted for DUMAS, and that, therefore, it was a foul ballot. It has by no means abandoned the purpose of nominating DUMAS, and criticises Mr. WARMOTH severely. The same paper predicts that the negro race will "disappear" by amalgamation. It says: "We are inclined to think that it will be gradually merged into a mixed race, according to the laws of nature and humanity." Such an avowal, coupled with the determination to elect colored men to principal State offices, shows it is the purpose of those who direct the colored vote to employ the rights awarded them by Congress in subjugating the white race, and installing themselves as the supreme authority. In the same connection a question has arisen in the Convention whether the Judges shall be appointed or elected? The probabilities are that the Executive will appoint the Judiciary through the avowed fear that Judges opposed to the new Constitution might in some cases be elected by the people. When you look on the contradictory constitutional legislation throughout the whole country, is it not obvious that the only object of all parties is to gain power by employing the forms of constitutional government? While Congress is stripping the Executive of the powers conferred on that department, State Conventions are heaping on the same department all the powers necessary to promote the interests of party. Now, Constitutions were enacted to prevent this, and to secure each department within the charmed circle of its own powers. Anarchy must grow out of this abuse, and then we shall have recourse again to fixed and fundamental principles, which no party will be allowed to change.

THE FAIR.

The annual fair, postponed on account of the epidemic, has fallen upon bad weather and universal despondency. Yet, it has been very successful, especially so in laying before the Southern people all the modern improvements in machinery for cultivating the soil and economizing labor in every department of industry. You would be astonished to see the display made by the Western and Northern cities. They are unconsciously coming to the help of the South by substituting machine for manual labor. They are enabling the Southern people to economize, and even to dispense with hired help, just as is done in all countries where labor must be hired. We have one case stated in which a farmer from Illinois or Indiana brought into Upper Louisiana all the implements necessary for the cultivation of corn; he hired five hands to aid him, and within three months planted and cultivated a crop of corn from which he sold 5,000 bushels at $1 per bushel. Such facts demonstrate that artificial agencies will perform the same duties with natural force, and so render the planter independent of the laborer here as elsewhere. The tendencies to economy are well shown by the introduction of a machine for hulling cotton-seed and preparing it for oil-cake, whereby, it is affirmed, a saving may be effected equal to the cotton tax.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The experiment lately made has shown that grain may be brought from the Northwest and transferred by elevator at this point with great advantage to the shipper. It is much to be regretted, however, that the large shipments recently received here were exported at unusually high freights. It would have seemed that the shippers would have protected themselves by making freight contracts at New-York or Boston, so as to avoid the risk of finding very little empty tonnage here. This may give a temporary check to the grain trade, and may occasion loss to the pioneer shippers. It will, however, be soon corrected and the great grain trade will go to sea through this port. It is prudent, however, to qualify this prediction somewhat. The climatic effect of this voyage upon grain shipped in bulk has not been tested as it must be. It will involve drying the cargoes at this place. Practical men have entire confidence in the success of this operation. There is every reason to believe they are correct; but it must be demonstrated to make the grain trade here a success beyond question.

W. M. B.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1868.

The following communication was received from Headquarters to-day, by MCMILLAN, of Carroll, Chairman of the Special Committee which conferred with Gen. HANCOCK on the enforcement of the tax ordinance. Touching the collection of this tax, as intimated in my correspondence of the 19th inst. would be the case, it will be observed that the General refuses to act further, unless a special case arises:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20, 1868.

Hon. Wm. L. McMillan and Hon. M. Vidal, Members of the Louisiana State Constitutional Convention, Special Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The Major-General commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and to state, in reply, that the second ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, adopted on the 4th of January, 1868, adopted a new mode for the collection of the tax, and imposes penalties on defaulting tax-payers.

You request the Commanding-General to state what his action would be should the civil courts of Louisiana interfere with the Collectors in the discharge of their duties. In this connection the Commanding-General deems it unnecessary to repeat what he has already stated in reply to a previous letter concerning his authority on this subject. It would be highly improper for him to anticipate any illegal interference of the Courts in the matter. Whenever a case arises for the interposition of the powers vested in the Commanding-General by the acts of Congress, he will promptly exercise them for the maintenance of law and order.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. MITCHELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., Secretary for Civil Affairs.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Effects of Recent Legislation—The Repealers—Annexation Sentiments in Nova Scotia—Distress among the Fishermen—The Ontario and Quebec Legislatures.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1868.

Five weeks have passed since the first Parliament of the new Dominion closed its first session, and we are now in a position to judge to a certain extent of the effects of its legislation upon the malcontents of the east. Seven months has confederation been on trial, and to-day it is as much an "experiment" as it was acknowledged to be when it was ushered into existence amid the booming of cannon, the waving of flags, and the general rejoicing of one section of the people, and the enmity, the execrations, and the gloomy forebodings of another section. It is premature to ask the question; Has the Confederation experiment failed? but it is certainly no favorable prognostic that a large number of those whom the Union act was intended to unite are already answering the question in the affirmative. The warmest friend of British American Union can only yet speak of its success in the language of hope and desire, not in the language of certainty. Four months ago, eighteen Antis to one Unionist represented the Anti-Union sentiment in Nova-Scotia. To-day, even that proportion fails to give a correct indication of the intensely bitter feeling against Confederation which exists among the people of that Province. Four months ago, New-Brunswick elected a majority for the Union; to-day, not a representative from that Province, save the two Ministers of the Crown, TILLEY and MITCHELL, is willing to give the Federal Government a support. It was thought that time, and the wise legislation of the Dominion Parliament, would allay the hostility of the Bluenoeses and soften down the angry spirit with which they entered, or, as they insist, were forced to enter the Union. A contrary result has been obtained: Anti-Unionism in Nova-Scotia is to-day bolder, stronger, and more determined to win success than ever. The voice of the Unionists has been hushed, and their aim weakened by a high tariff and a newspaper postage, and they now live in the hope that next session will bring a favorable change in this respect. It is idle to speculate upon what would have been the result of a different course on the part of the Dominion Government. The facts are before us. No attempt was made to conciliate the enraged Nova Scotians, the old Canadian tariff was extended to the Maritime Provinces, a tax was imposed upon the necessaries of life, which with them had previously been untaxed, and an obnoxious Postal Bill was forced upon them, which, though a trifling burden, has greatly added to the irritation of the Press, and through it has had a bad effect on the people. It is useless to assert that, had Nova Scotia not entered the Confederacy, she would have been compelled, in order to preserve her credit, to raise her tariff to nearly, if not altogether as high as it is at present. The exasperated Blue-noses refuse to believe it. It was hoped at one time that the opposition in Nova Scotia to confederation would cease when the men who had assented to it in the name of that Province had been punished by exclusion from both the Dominion and the Local Parliaments. That idea is now dispelled. Opposition has taken a more dangerous form—that of a systematic and determined agitation for a repeal of the Union Act. If repeal be refused, what then? The leading public men are too careful of their reputation as politicians and statesmen to answer; but the Anti-press are less scrupulous. They boldly and unhesitatingly advocate forcible resistance, and some of them come out fairly and squarely for annexation to the United States. A year ago the idea of annexation would have been scouted with indignation by the loyal Nova-Scotians; in their now excited state they discuss it as a possible, if not a probable event. Should the Imperial Government turn a deaf ear to their petition, and refuse to release them from the Union, then not affection for the Crown or love for British institutions, but the existence in the United States of a tariff higher than the detested Dominion tariff would prevent the general spread of annexation principles. This uneasy, unsettled, uncertain condition of affairs is ruining Nova Scotia. Her commerce languishes, because her merchants have no faith in the stability of the new Constitution under which they live, and know not what new trade regulations may be imposed six months hence.

The persistent and determined antagonism of Nova Scotia to the new state of affairs is beginning to have an effect upon the people of the West. Already, Ontario and Quebec journals are beginning to discuss the advisability of letting the discontented Bluenoses go. The threat of Mr. HOWE is being carried out—Nova Scotia is rapidly becoming the Ireland of the New Dominion. Canadians have no desire to be afflicted with such a source of weakness, and are beginning to consider the results of cutting off from their "new nationality" such a troublesome appendage.

THE FISHERIES.

Misfortunes never come singly, and this year nature seems to have combined with the hated Canucks to trouble the unfortunate Bluenoses. The fisheries—the sole dependence of some 15,000 souls—have totally failed. All along the Atlantic coast—from Cape Breton, Gaysboro, East and West Halifax, Lunenburgh, and even further west—are hundreds of families wanting food and clothing, thousands of mouths want filling, and even the Spring will scarcely bring relief to them, for poverty will have compelled many to part with even the means of earning their bread. The cry of distress has gone throughout the Dominion, and a formal appeal for assistance has been made to Ontario and Quebec, which I am sorry to say is not meeting with that hearty and prompt response that it deserves. Doubtless assistance will come in time; for the Canadians, though somewhat fettered with red-tapeism, cannot be charged with illiberality in such matters, but the good effects of their charity are spoiled by a lack of spontaneity and promptitude. Montreal has not, as yet taken the first step in the matter. Some other cities have held meetings, passed formal resolutions, and appointed committees to receive subscriptions; but there has been no spontaneous outburst of sympathy among the people. It has been the reluctant performance of a duty, rather than the action of a cheerful giver.

A PRIVY COUNCIL.

Aside from the doings of the Antis, Canadian politics at the present time have little interest for outsiders. An important meeting of the Privy Council is to be held at Ottawa this week, when, it is rumored, the route of the Intercolonial Railway will be decided on, and either Mr. BLAIR's successor appointed, or a reduction made in the number of heads of departments.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The local Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec are in session, but their proceedings attract little attention. Gubernatorial balls, squabbles for the chief seat in the synagogue, and inquiries into the social and political status of their great-grandfathers, engross the principal attention of the "assembled wisdom" at Quebec, to the exclusion of useful legislation. Their brethren at Toronto, if less aristocratical, are more practical. Pecuniarily they are in the best condition of all the Provinces. They have already a surplus on hand of some $500,000, which they propose investing in Mr. ROSE's Dominion Stock. The principal Bills introduced into the Ontario Legislature are a Bill to Amend the Law of Evidence, the object of which is to allow parties to be witnesses in their own cases; and a Bill which proposes to abolish the system of dual seats; to provide that all the elections shall take place on one and the same day, and that there shall be only one day's polling, and to do away with the system of vacating seats on the acceptance of office as members of the Executive.

H.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

There was no session of the Senate to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATING DAY.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with Mr. PAINE in the chair, for general debate.

A CHRISTIAN VIEW OF THE UNION.

Mr. SITGREAVES, of New-Jersey, addressed the Committee, prefacing his remarks by saying that he proposed to discuss the State of the Union from the Christian standpoint. He denied that there was any atheism in the Constitution of the United States. Such an assertion was a foul libel on the men who had framed it, for no sane man could be an atheist. Among the Fathers of the Republic, as among their descendants, there were infidels, but no atheists. He attributed the rebellion and its fruits to the accursed spirit of radicalism which had been allowed to enter the sacred portals of the Union, and tempt people to eat the forbidden fruit, the result being sorrow, mourning, desolation and death. He declared that the Radicals would be held responsible for the blood of the nation's sons.

Mr. PRICE, referring to an allusion by Mr. SITGREAVES to the Parable of the Prodigal Son, asked him whether he understood the rebels to occupy an analogous position to the Prodigal Son.

Mr. SITGREAVES replied that the great mass of them did.

Mr. PRICE remarked that that was all he wanted to know.

Subsequently, at the close of Mr. SITGREAVES's speech, Mr. PRICE referred to the same subject, and gave his Republican friends a warning that if it could be shown that the rebels occupied the same position as the Prodigal Son in the Scriptures, he would bid his political friends farewell, and seek admission into that party which could prove its doctrine from the Scriptures. He admitted that the parallel ran down to the prodigal son going to the field to herd swine, but he said it ceased at that point; for if the rebels had been in that position they would have stolen not only the feed intended for the swine, but the whole herd of swine also. Mr. PRICE went on to show the difference between the two cases, and was engaged in doing so when the ten minutes allowed him had expired. Mr. PRICE wanted a few minutes more to finish his illustration; but Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, unless some member of the Democratic side should have a chance of replying, so as to vindicate history and the Scriptures. [Laughter.]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. MORRELL addressed the Committee on the question of finances; he thought it would be well to postpone the discussion of the question as to the money in which the principal of the national debt should be paid, and to give all their energies to a wise and earnest effort to make the currency equal in value to gold, before a specie payment could be resumed at home. The ebb of the precious metals to foreign countries must be stopped. Economy must be substituted for wastefulness. Homespun and home-made must be substituted for foreign manufactures, and the country must cease in its relations with other countries to be a debtor. He held that if such duties were imposed upon imports as would effect their reduction to the point that must be reached, domestic industry would bridge over the *gulf*, and the country would soon return to a specie standard. With the balance of trade in favor of the United States, and with a prosperous industry, resumption of specie payments would prove easy—otherwise it would prove a Bull Run rout. He was opposed to seeing the United States Treasury become the only bank of issue in the country. If the National Banks were dissolved and the country turned back to the old State bank system, the bonds owned by those banks would be thrown upon the market. He held that a plentiful currency was necessary to the interests of the people. He favored the conversion as soon as possible of the six per cent. bonds into four per cent., and the fixing of five per cent. as the uniform rate of bank interest.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, addressed the Committee, arguing that the Democratic Party was responsible for the rebellion and its consequences, and claiming that the Government must remain in the hands of loyal men. In the course of his remarks he spoke of men returning to the Democratic Party as "the dog to his vomit."

Mr. MUNGEN asked Mr. WILLIAMS to make a remark on that point.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined to yield.

Mr. MUNGEN then rose to a question of order. The gentleman (Mr. WILLIAMS,) he said, was looking in his direction when he made the remark, and he desired to ask him whether he meant to say he (MUNGEN) voted the Democratic ticket, and that he was a dog. Was that the inference to be drawn?

The Chairman overruled the point of order, and Mr. WILLIAMS continued his speech. He said, that when our army of three hundred thousand Democrats had joined the order of the "Golden Circle," another army of them had shouldered their knapsacks and marched to Canada to seek protection under the crinoline of Queen VICTORIA.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. STONE next addressed the Committee on the Reconstruction policy of the Republican Party, which he denounced as destructive of the cardinal principles of the Government, and oppressive to the people of the South.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The Chairman, referring to the point of order made by Mr. MUNGEN during the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS, (Indiana,) said he had understood the point of order to be that as the gentleman from Indiana had been turning to the other side of the House the gentleman from Ohio was therefore entitled to interrupt him. The Chair had been since informed, however, that the point of order actually made was that the gentleman from Indiana had used unparliamentary language in speaking of the gentlemen on the other side of the House as dogs. If the Chair had understood that to be the point of order it certainly would have been sustained.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. WILSON (Ohio) addressed the Committee on the question of the finances and the National debt. He declared himself in favor of paying the principal of the bonds in lawful money, except where specified to be paid in gold. The Opposition doctrine he held to be not only in violation of the law, but also in violation of the rights of the taxpayers. He thought the policy of the Government ought to be to pay the great bulk of the National indebtedness before the limitation on the bonds expired. He held that the very worst thing that could be done was to force the country quickly to a specie basis, while there was a debt of $2,500,000,000 hanging over the Government, nearly all of which was contracted at from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar of specie. It would increase the value of bonds to the holders from 30 to 40 per cent., and the effect of it would be to make the debt heavier by at least a thousand millions. He proposed to issue $100,000,000 in United States notes, to sell at the market price all the surplus gold in the Treasury, and add to this fund, from time to time, any surplus that could be spared from the Treasury until it would amount to a hundred millions of dollars. The two hundred millions of dollars, thus provided, should be applied to the redemption of an equal amount of Five-Twenties, now at the option of the Government, the gold interest on which would amount semi-annually to six millions in gold. He showed that such a sinking fund would amount at the end of five years to $465,000,000; at the end of ten years, to $856,000,000; at the end of fifteen years, to $1,134,000,000; and at the end of nineteen years, to $2,092,000,000, being a sum sufficient within a fraction, to pay the entire interest bearing debt.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. HAWKINS next addressed the Committee on the subject of Individual Rights, and on the duty of the Government to its citizens particularly, in reference to the claims of citizens of Tennessee against the Government, arising out of the war.

At five o'clock the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

An Interview with Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is making a tour of the South, in a letter dated Jackson, Miss., 17th inst., says:

"I had, to-day, a brief interview with Gov. HUMPHREYS, whose term of two years has expired, but who, by virtue of a provision in the Constitution of Mississippi, is holding over until his successor shall be elected. He is a man barely past middle age, above the average height, spare in flesh, stoops slightly, and has prominent and rather weather-beaten features. His eyes are of a clear gray, and the expression of his face, though grave, is not unkindly. He served four years as a general in the rebel army, and was one of the most efficient officers that represented Mississippi in the rebellion. I should think him to be cautious and deliberate in judgment, conservative and firm in action, and never controlled by impulse. That he could never be an extremist one can discern at a glance. That he is a Southerner in sentiment and traits, is equally plain. He would probably reëstablish slavery to-morrow, if he could, and honestly believe that he thereby conferred a blessing on the negro, and a benefit on the nation. I should take him to be a man incapable of doing an act he deemed unworthy, and one who desires to perform his duty with scrupulous justice. He told me that, when the war ceased, he had fifty-nine juvenile slaves in his plantation nursery, and that, two years after, but twenty-one were living, the rest having perished from hardships connected with their changed state, and through the neglect of their mothers. The mortality among his former adult slaves was also shocking. He endeavored to retain them and run a plantation, but lost several thousand dollars. He then called them together and told them that as they were free, he also must be emancipated, and he bade them shift for themselves. In answer to my query if he knew of any actual starvation in the State, he said there were rumors of famishing negroes in the Yazoo region. The prospect he thinks to be direful. He complained that the negroes had robbed him of all his hogs, and nearly all his cattle. He had very little to say concerning the proposition of the Mississippi Convention, to have Congress turn him and his associate State officers out of their places, but he evidently considered it a grim joke, which he also deems the Convention itself to be. There are now, he informed me, 243 convicts in the Mississippi Penitentiary, three-fourths of whom are negroes. The convicts are not worked to any advantage, and cannot be in the present juncture, when labor in general is so abundant as to be almost worthless. I spoke to him of the recent action of the Alabama Conservatives in advising the white voters to keep away from the polls when the ratification of the new constitution comes up for decision. He declared this course to be injudicious, and said that the time had arrived for Conservatives to carry on the struggle by voting, and not by the opposite policy. He thinks the non-voting plan will not again be adopted in Mississippi."

Sad Drowning Accident in the Oconee River.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Jan. 21.

A sad accident occurred on the Oconee River on the 13th inst. A party of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of the Misses URANIA and ANNABELLA MCRAE, daughters of ALEXANDER MCRAE, of Tatnall County, Dr. L. Q. TUCKER, of Montgomery County, and Mr. FINLEY FINLAYSON, also of that county, were out boating on the river on the day in question. They had reached the vicinity of Stallings's Bluff, near Mount Vernon, Montgomery County, when, just as the boat was passing through a narrow channel, where the current was very swift, Mr. FINLAYSON leaned over the side of the boat and pulled a very heavy stroke with his oar. The boat was capsized, and in a moment the whole party were struggling in the water. Dr. TUCKER was the only person who could swim, and he retained presence of mind, and told them to catch hold of the boat and he would carry them ashore. Mr. FINLAYSON became frightened, and twice climbed upon the bottom of the boat, sinking it each time. Finding that Dr. TUCKER was becoming exhausted, Mr. FINLAYSON released his hold of the boat, told him to save the ladies, and sank to rise no more. Dr. TUCKER saved himself, and was almost entirely exhausted when he reached the shore. The boat and the two ladies floated some two miles down the river, Miss ANNABELLA twice catching her sister, when, through exhaustion, she had released her hold and was about to sink. Finally, Miss URANIA sank beneath the surface, being unable longer to retain her hold of the boat. Miss ANNABELLA floated near the shore, and grasped the limb of a tree, to which she clung for a long time, until a party came and rescued her from the very jaws of death. When taken out of the water her fingers had stiffened in clasping the limb, and it was almost impossible to remove them. Miss MCRAE's body was recovered on the evening of the 13th instant. The efforts to recover that of Mr. FINLAYSON had not been successful up to last accounts.

Mr. FINLAYSON was a brother of the late JOHN FINLAYSON, of Savannah, formerly of the firm of FINLAYSON & MCRAE, doing business on Congress-street. Upon the death of his brother he had come over from Scotland to secure his portion of the estate, and had purchased a plantation in Montgomery County and settled there. Miss URANIA MCRAE was a lovely and estimable young lady, whose sad fate is universally deplored by all who knew her.

Horrible Murder of a Passenger by the Mate of a Steamboat.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 23.

JOHN SWANEY, mate of the steamer *Armadillo*, and brother of the Captain, killed WM. H. GRAVES, a passenger, from Rochester, Beaver County, Penn., last night, on the *Armadillo*. SWANEY had been slightly intoxicated during the day, and had endeavored to raise a quarrel with the second mate, SANFORD DOTY, and others. He spoke frequently in terms of admiration of other mates who had killed several men, and said he would follow their example. About 11 P. M. he asked his brother, Capt. SWANEY, to call the clerk out of the office, as he "would just like to blow the clerk's brains out." Capt. SWANEY tried to pacify his brother, when JOHN drew a pistol and fired at the Captain, but missed him. Seeing the mate so excited and crazy, the Captain sent for a policeman and hid himself on the hurricane-deck. Before a policeman could be found, the mate went to the "texas," and not finding the Captain, he commenced eating lunch. While thus engaged, Mr. W. H. GRAVES entered, to go to bed. SWANEY was heard by a person in bed to fiercely ask GRAVES if he wanted to rob him. GRAVES answered in a low, pleasant tone, when SWANEY shot him, dragged him to the edge of the hurricane-roof, and threw him overboard. The current being very swift, the body has not since been seen. Capt. SWANEY saw his brother dragging the body overboard, but being unarmed dared not interfere. The mate then washed off the blood with coffee from the urn on the lunch-table, and went to bed. A policeman arrested him a few minutes after. At a preliminary trial to-day SWANEY was committed for murder in the first degree.

A "Marriage for Fun" Annulled by the Courts.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 20.

In the Wayne Circuit Court, yesterday, one of the most novel suits for divorce ever instituted was concluded by the granting of the prayer of the petitioner. The case is that of a marriage which was performed in this city in August last, which was first made public through the columns of the *Free Press*. As will be remembered, the young man and young woman in question, Mr. WM. W. BOWENS and Miss JULIA L. MADISON, at an evening party, bantered each other to marry, and in the same spirit of jest that prompted the bantering, proceeded to the residence of a clergyman, where the ceremony was performed, the minister, however, not being let into the secret, but supposing the marriage to be in earnest, and the intention of the parties *bona fide*, to become husband and wife. To the sorrow of the maid, and the chagrin of her other half, who had been made unwittingly a husband, the clergyman pronounced his opinion that they were not only "somewhat married," as Artemus Ward said of BRIGHAM YOUNG, but the truth also came home to the parties that they were a great deal too much married. The result was that the young maiden, entirely innocent and unsophisticated in the ways of married life, was obliged to go before the Court and have the consequences of her silly frivolity set aside and annulled by judicial form. Of course the young man, the partner of her sorrows, did not appear to defend himself against the claim for a divorce, and the decree asked for by the petitioner was granted.

The number of applications for aid made to the Overseers of the Poor of Boston during the past few weeks has been about ten per cent. greater than at this period last year and other previous years. A great many men are out of employment, and those who are not entitled to receive aid from the city, are assisted by the charitable associations, whose books show a larger increase in the way of applications than those of the Overseers of the Poor. One gentleman in South Boston, who usually employs four or five hundred men, has only seventy or seventy-five at work, and the number of employes in many stores and manufactories has been greatly reduced. It is probable that some public action will soon be taken for the relief of those who are suffering.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

INFLUENCES.

BY E. R. SILL.

From the scarlet sea of sunset,
Tossing up its waves of fire
To a floating spray of splendor,
Kindles through me mad desire
Now—now—now to call her mine!

From the ashen gray of twilight
Musings dark as shadows linger—
Slowly creeping, leave me weeping—
While in silence round my finger
That long glossy lock I twine.

From the holy hush of starlight
Sinks a peace upon my spirit,
And a voice of hope and patience—
All the quiet night I hear it—
Whispers, "Wait, for she is thine!"

POLICE MYSTERIES.

From London Society for January.

Police literature, if not edifying, is at least instructive; and even the readable portion of it is tolerably voluminous, not to mention the collections of documents and reports which require sifting to separate the grain from the chaff. Of English Police Literature we say nothing at present; the curious inquirer has it under his thumb; he has only to open its pages and read. French books and booklets on the subject are numerous; if the reader care for a list, he can easily have it. There is also much to be learned incidentally from works like Robert Houdin's amusing volumes. The publication of some of these writings has been attended with singular circumstances. Thus, after Canler's Memoirs had been out several weeks, it was seized and converted into contraband! One would say that it might as well have been let alone; the mischief—if mischief it could do—being done already. The latest (in three volumes, without author's name) is *Les Mystères de la Police*, published by M. Lebigre-Duquesne, a member of the Trade, who gives to the world nothing but what is most salable and popular in literature. It stops discreetly, however, at 1848, and tells us nothing whatever about the police under the present ruler of France.

It is not of much importance, however, that the police revelations give us pictures of the persons and practices of yesterday rather than of to-day. Setting aside the grave consideration that, for all human records of events, to-day, and even to-morrow, so very soon becomes yesterday—disclosures, relating to the actual hour, might inconvenience their authors a great deal more than the want of such latest intelligence is likely to inconvenience us. And police life is still police life, whether dated 1867, 1848, 1830, or 1816; whether under the Second Empire, the ephemeral Republic, the Orleans Monarchy, or the Restoration. In each case, though the costumes and scenery may be renovated, the plot of the piece, the cast of parts, the by-play and business remain the same, and the spectacle is equally entertaining to us.

There is the same kind of flickering and unsteady resemblance between the Police institutions and practices of different times and countries as there is between clouds, chameleons, mirages or anything else that is incessantly variable. They are alike in their general features and functions, alike in their slipperiness and shiftiness in respect to detail. If their ways and doings could be counted on, described and predicated beforehand they would not be what they are, and might even fail to effect the objects for which they exist. Take a firm wreath of smoke and in it catch, if you can, the Police of the minute. All we can say with certainty is, that it is sure to be uncertain, crafty, inventive and subterranean in its ways.

The working of a police also varies greatly, according to the individual who happens to be at its head. The instrument is the same, but its effects are immensely modified by the manner in which it is handled. Give the same piece of music, say one of Beethoven's Sonatas, to half a dozen first-rate pianists, to be executed on the very same Broadwood or Erard, and it is not probable, but absolutely certain, that you will have so many different interpretations. In the same way, in police concerted pieces, the taste and temperament of the principal performer will manifest itself throughout the whole. Here, you will recognize the decided touch of Canler; there, the theatrical surprises of Vidocq; you know by the muffled *cantabile religioso* that Delaveau is taking his turn; while strains of dulcet, almost treacley sweetness, tell you that Pasquier has the keyboard under his command.

But whoever he be, a master of police must have his own private set of tools, and, if he be a clever workman, he will quarrel with them as little as possible. To avoid which, what a throat he must have to swallow innumerable repulsive morsels, and what a stomach to digest them. "*L'appetit vient en mangeant*," they say: "Appetite comes in the course of eating." And so police chiefs get almost to like, or at least to excuse the persons they employ. At any rate they cannot do without their spies—the word is, perhaps, too crude and plain-spoken—without their "secret agents," and it would be harsh on our part to refuse to admit any hidden virtues which they can contrive to discover in those ladies and gentlemen.

Who are the persons who consent to act as secret agents of a police, and what are the motives that induces them to do so? M. Gisquet, Préfet de Police under the Government of July, without exactly attempting in his Memoirs to raise secret agents to the level of respectable people—the public has formed too decided an opinion for that—urges that the persons who give information are not all equally deserving of scorn and contempt. On the contrary, the motives of some may be not only avowable but praiseworthy.

Monsieur P., although opposed to the Orleans dynasty, sought a private interview with M. Gisquet, in order to acquaint him that the republicans intended to make a barricade in front of his door, and that his house was designated as a point of defence. He feared, with good reason, that such a plan would cause the devastation of his property, and perhaps the massacre of his family. "If the insurgents," he said, "turn my house into a battery, the soldiers sent to dislodge them will not scruple to enter by force; and, in the excitement and exasperation of the struggle, there is no knowing what excesses they may commit, nor what misfortunes I may have to deplore."

Monsieur P.'s apprehensions were not imaginary; the police agent found his indications to be perfectly correct. They led to the discovery of a plot, the principal authors of which were arrested.

Can that gentleman be fairly looked upon in the light of an ordinary informer? or does he deserve to be shunned by his friends because he rendered a service to the police?

Again: Two young men hired a couple of rooms in a house in the Faubourg Saint-Germain, in which there were a number of other lodgers. Some of the latter happened to find out that the new comers brought a good deal of gunpowder into their apartments, and that they were busily employed during the whole of the night. Alarmed at the risk of explosion to which they were thus exposed, they demanded the dismissal of the imprudent strangers; the latter, however, refused to stir until the time was up for which they had hired the rooms. Not knowing what to do, two inmates of the house in question communicated their fears to the Commissaire of Police attached to the Quarter; and this denunciation led to the seizure of gunpowder, projectiles and seditious writings, and to the arrest of several conspirators.

The son of a gentleman of the highest respectability had already been compromised in republican intrigues. He again mixed himself up with a scheme of insurrection of which M. Gisquet had an imperfect knowledge. The gentleman, finding his son deaf to all remonstrance, and fearing the consequences that might happen to him, and which, if the plot broke out, might end in a sentence that would disgrace the family, went to the Préfet de Police with tears in his eyes, entreating him to order his son's arrest. M. Gisquet insisted on knowing the motives which induced him to take so strange a step. He told what he knew, adding that his object was to withdraw his son from all possibility of complicity in the affair, and to hinder him by a preventive confinement from taking any part in carrying out the plot.

In a company of friends, one of whom was a druggist's apprentice, the conversation was made to turn on the extent of his chemical acquirements, and by piquing his vanity they contrived to draw from him a receipt for the making of gunpowder. The scrap of paper on which it was written, and to which nobody appeared to attach the slightest importance, was taken and preserved by one of the party.

Several months afterward the incautious apprentice read in the newspapers an account of a seizure made by the Police of an illicit manufactory of gunpowder and of documents compromising a considerable number of individuals. Remembering the formula he had written with his own hand, and his fears being further confirmed by ambiguous words let fall in his presence, he felt no doubt that his receipt had been made use of, and that it was amongst the number of the papers seized. He expected to be arrested as an accomplice, to be turned out of his situation, and to have all his future prospects blighted. To avoid such a serious misfortune, and justify his conduct, he went and explained to M. Gisquet how the case really stood. While so doing, he unintentionally gave information which led to the discovery of *another* secret powder-mill. The curious part of the story is that the apprehensive young druggist was absolutely unconnected with the first case, of which he had been so anxious to wash his hands, and that in so doing he revealed the existence of a much more important establishment which really had been set to work by means of his unintentional assistance.

There is quite a different class of informers who are utterly unconscious of what they are doing. A chief of police must take advantage of every possible mode of tracking the enemies of order. Often in society a chance conversation, a remark made by a person who is unaware of the full importance of what he is saying, will furnish a valuable clue. In this way many a man and woman have served the police without knowing it. Whatever people's position may be, or however reserved their usual conduct, they often will let drop a word betraying the existence of some underhand proceeding. Perfectly unconscious indiscretions, heedless talk which, as the saying is, goes in at one ear and out at the other, will often prove fruitful to a sharp-witted listener.

What, for instance, is more common at a crowded party, amidst the torrents of words exchanged by different groups, than to hear a score of flying remarks such as the following? "The fat German is sure to be fortunate at the Bourse. His luck is really quite absurd. You know the last riot caused a fall of two francs. He had sold out largely in the *Rentes*, and that same day he made a profit of a couple of hundred thousand francs!"

"The young men are dressing now in worse and worse taste every day. Last night I saw Saint-Mesmin at my sister-in-law's, and (would you believe it?) he wore a flame-colored waistcoat edged with three green stripes. Whatever could put such a mixture of colors into his head? I suppose they are trying to make it the fashion, for there are several dandies here with the very same waistcoats. I never saw anything half so ridiculous."

"Don't talk to me about your dear D'Avricourt. I have no patience with him. He grows more and more unsociable. I went to take him out for a drive this morning, and I found him up to his neck in figures. He was puzzling his brains over a foolscap sheet of paper all covered with numbers, and scribbling away at such a rate that I could hardly get him to answer me. Family accounts he said they were, which required to be settled without delay; and to judge from the look of them there has been no settlement since the days of his great-great-grandfather. He said he couldn't stir till after post-time, so I left him to continue his calculations."

"You say I look pale, and well I may, to have my rest broken regularly three times a week; but as you have some influence with the owner of the house, perhaps you will help me to get rid of my noisy neighbors. What they do I cannot tell, nor why they don't do it in the daytime. All I know is, that the disturbance they make is insufferable, and I cannot put up with it any longer."

Fragments of drawing-room chat like these appear to have little connection with politics, and unlikely to give information to the police. A German who makes money at the Bourse, an eccentric waistcoat, a gentleman addicted to calculations, a lady complaining of broken slumbers, are not, at first sight, promising or suggestive topics on which to found any important discovery.

Nevertheless, these very instances did furnish valuable information. The speculator at the Bourse was known to receive the visits of several disturbers of the public peace. What interest could he have in their intrigues? The casual remark cited above afforded a clue. It was found to be a moral certainty that he had something to do with street disturbances, and that for the sake of affecting the public funds and taking advantage of the fluctuation. He was, consequently, requested to select some other country as the theatre of his financial operations. The green-bordered waistcoats were a rallying sign, which disclosed the names of several new members of a secret society. The deep calculator was a foreign spy, and the family accounts were his correspondence in cipher with the persons who employed him. In consequence of his friend's complaints of his unsocial habits, suspicion was converted into certainty, and the profound arithmetician was ordered to quit. The sleepless lady was requested to repeat her complaint. Any further disturbance of her rest was prevented by prohibiting certain enemies of the Government to meet—a section of the Society for Advancing the Rights of Man.

But however frequent may be the case in which chance, or accident turned to good account, may furnish the authorities with useful hints, it is indispensable, as has been already stated, that a police have secret agents for auxiliaries.

"But secret agents," the reader may ask, "what sort of personages are they?"

The definition is not easy, the description cannot be very precise. We may say that a secret agent is a person who, by social position or private relations, is more or less able to know and communicate to the Police things which the Police requires to know. The reasons which may induce a person to undertake so sad a task are both diverse and numerous. The first and most usual is want of money. The number of individuals of both sexes who are reduced by distress to offer their services to the Police is doubtless greater than is generally supposed. Some of them may be in such a position as to render the odious step they take almost excusable in the eyes of persons who are willing to judge with charitable forbearance.

Suppose a father of a family, without employment, without resources. His children are dying of starvation, his wife is stricken down by illness, his clothing and furniture are already gone. If, under these circumstances, he by chance becomes acquainted with a fact of importance to public order or private interests—if the idea strikes him to communicate it to the police for the sake of obtaining a recompense which will save his wretched family—there may be found in his conduct urgent considerations of humanity which will at least extenuate the proceeding. Would he have done better to go and rob? or to put an end to his own and his family's existence? We may shrink from answering such searching questions; but we can at least understand, if we do not excuse, the conduct of an informer placed in such conditions. The first step will then have been made. We can comprehend that after a first, a second, or a third payment has been exhausted, the desire of obtaining further supplies, or gratitude for favors received, would draw forth a continuance of information, and the career of a secret agent would be fairly entered upon.

Many others, without being in a state of utter destitution, turn agents for want of employment and through incapacity to exercise some trade or profession. Others enter into the service of the Police as a means of acquiring a modest competence; others, more blameable in every way, men of violent passions, overwhelmed with debt, incorrigible gamblers, with neither credit nor character to lose, supply the Préfecture de Police with numerous recruits; while others again, sunk to the lowest depths, vile and abject instruments of immortality, consider it almost an honor, as well as a pecuniary advantage, to be inscribed on the lists of secret agents.

Moreover, many men whose political opinions had induced them to join the intrigues of factions, disenchanted by closer acquaintance and practical experience; enraged by the bad faith, the revolting language, and the murderous projects of their accomplices; indignant at the dishonest acts which they have been made the victims, have found at once a profitable speculation and a means of revenge by making confidential communications. From this class of men are often drawn agents who render the greatest service.

Our account of secret agents would be incomplete if it omitted to mention a few individuals who occupy a distinguished place in society. It is supposed necessary to have a staff of "observers" in every class of the population, not only in haunts of known malefactors, but in the brilliant assemblies of rank and fashion. These last auxiliaries constitute the aristocracy of agents of police. They are obtained with considerable difficulty, and often insist on their information being paid at a higher rate than it is really worth. But what rare qualities and conditions have to be united for the fulfillment of this thorny mission! What skill and tact are required to avoid suspicion! And suspicion in such circles soon entails discovery; while discovery immediately involves irremediable failure, disgrace and ruin. The privileged (!) persons whose talents, tastes and social position render them adequate to the performance of this part are—we are told, and are not sorry to believe—veritable exceptions, quite out of the common way. It is curious that with a little less talent and a slight modification of their tastes, they might distinguish themselves as honest men; but pleasant it must be to acquire the certainty that your delightful friend, the pet of drawing-rooms, the glass of fashion—or your near connection, your brother-in-law or your sister-in-law, nay, even the wife of your bosom—belong to the aristocracy of secret agents!

A remarkable but also a rare variety of the species, is the man who turns police-agent out of patriotism. It is a romantic way of manifesting devotion to their country, by those who find the ordinary duties of life too dull and commonplace to satisfy their aspirations. We may also suspect that, for want of a better, it may be one way of gratifying their morbid vanity. There are persons who, if they cannot achieve celebrity, must attain notoriety or acquire importance.

One of M. Gisquet's very best agents was an individual belonging to this singular class. A series of quite ordinary events had made him acquainted with the secret correspondence between the Legitimists and the Duchesse de Berry. This man, unable to extricate himself without danger from the position which he occupied, and unwilling to coöperate in the success of a political party to which he was opposed in principle, requested an audience of the Préfet de Police, explained the peculiar circumstances of his situation, and enlarged on the advantages to be derived from it.

The Préfet, expecting that his would-be informant would stipulate for exorbitant remuneration, was utterly astonished to learn that the proposed service was to be gratuitous, for the sake of saving his country from civil war. Cooper's famous romance, *The Spy*, had made a great impression on his mind; he was struck with admiration of its hero, and wanted to play, in France, the part which the novelist had assigned to Harvey Birch during the American war. His only condition was that no rigorous measures should be taken in respect to several persons who had treated him kindly, and whom he mentioned.

Harvey Birch's conduct (he signed his reports with that name) was throughout straightforward and consistent. For the information which he supplied, he might have fairly demanded a liberal recompense; and when that special case was ended, he merely asked for a trifling place which barely furnished him with the necessaries of life.

There is another set of individuals who are observers without knowing it. They are for the most part idle people with no great store of worldly wealth. They are ordinarily great talkers, busybodies who will take no repulse, Paul Prys who insist on making everybody's acquaintance. Want of discretion is their innate quality; all they have seen or heard they cannot help telling; and police spies seek their intimacy, for the sake of catching the gossip that flows from them as water through a sieve. These gentry are eminently useful when it is wanted to know what passes in the family circle of any given house.

The police not unfrequently occupy the undignified position of the Biter Bit. They are peculiarly exposed to the tricks of swindlers, who have every chance not only of success but of impunity. There are many cases in which offers of important information *must* be accepted at any price; and legal proceedings cannot be taken against the sellers of false information, for fear of making the public acquainted with matters which are considered to be best kept quiet.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true;" but ladies figure conspicuously, though not exclusively, amongst the cheats who plunder the police of secret service money.

A certain Baronne, whose husband had been attached to the service of the elder royal branch, professed always and everywhere her complete devotion to the new Orleans dynasty. She regularly sent in to the Préfet of Police reports which, although remarkable for their grace of style, had little substance to recommend them. For these, notwithstanding their emptiness, she received a moderate check from time to time. At last, in consequence of the insignificance of her notes, she was informed there was no further need of her services. But this Baronne bold held on tight, and refused to relinquish the advantages belonging to the honorable part she had been playing. Besides frequent and troublesome visits, she overwhelmed the Préfecture with gossip taken from the newspapers or with stories of her own invention; for all which she duly claimed her reward. When M. Gisquet's patience was quite exhausted, she contrived a new mode of returning to the charge.

Toward the close of October, 1832, when the Government knew that the Duchesse de Berry was concealed somewhere in the neighborhood of Nantes, our Baronne positively affirmed, both verbally and in writing, that she knew the exact spot of Madame's retreat, but that she could not make up her mind to betray the secret without the promise of a handsome remuneration and the small sum of a thousand francs on account.

Although little confidence was placed in her veracity, her statements nevertheless were made with such assurance, the names of certain Legitimists from whom she professed to have learned the Duchesse's movements were so adroitly chosen, and her former connections furnished her with so many means for obtaining information, that it was thought imprudent to let slip a chance of rendering the Government an important service. The sum required was therefore handed to her, and the following day she announced that the Duchesse de Berry was concealed in a chateau near Arpajon, under the name of Madame Bertin. Now it was positively known that the mother of Henry V. was hidden, either in Nantes itself or within a very few leagues of that city. The bit of news communicated by the Baronne was, consequently, simply a lie, fabricated for the purpose of swindling her employers.

A score of Legitimist agents played off the same trick before the Duchesse was actually arrested.

After Louis Philippe had been fired at on the 19th of November, 1832, an ex-agent, who had been discharged because his reports were full of falsehood, composed and sent in the following letter:

Monsieur de Prefet: For the last three months I have discontinued writing to you; you did not appreciate my value. Want of confidence has made you despise my warnings, and you have not treated me in the way you ought to treat a man who has better opportunities than anybody else of helping you.

In spite of my just dissatisfaction, I am still in a position to enlighten you. The whole of your Police are in search of the wretch who this morning dared to fire at the King. You will not find him. I, however, am perfectly acquainted with him. I spent part of yesterday in his company; I can tell you who he is, where he is, and give every proof of his criminality. But the unfair way in which I have been dealt with makes me distrustful in my turn. I have no intention of waiting in vain for a recompense which I well deserve.

On your remitting, for me, fifteen hundred francs to the bearer, I am willing to tell what I know; otherwise you will remain in ignorance.

(Signed) P——.

This letter was immediately communicated to M. Thiers, then Minister of the Interior. With his sanction the Sieur P—— was introduced into the Préfet's private room, and at the same time into M. Thiers' presence. They questioned the individual, who repeated his statement in the most formal manner, but absolutely refused to give any explanation before receiving the fifteen hundred francs. That sum was handed to him; he then declared that the two pistols found on the Pont Royale after the attempted assassination, which had been shown to him, belonged to a Sieur Lambert, who had lent them to a Sieur Giroux, who had employed them for the wicked purpose in question. He mentioned five or six of Lambert's and Giroux's accomplices, declared that they had tried the pistols together; that Giroux had for some time been practicing at a pasteboard target on which a full-sized portrait of the King was drawn. He named the place, the day, and the hour; nothing in his revelation was wanting—except half a grain of truth. The Sieur P——'s tale was a piece of imposture from beginning to end.

For some time before Fieschi's "infernal machine" aroused the indignation of all honest men, it was vaguely known that evil deeds were hatching in Paris; what they were, could only be still more vaguely guessed. There was to be a grand review, at which it was expected an attempt would be made to assassinate King Louis Philippe. The day before the review, another scoundrel, as crafty and impudent as the above-named P——, sent in a written report, stating the existence of a plot to take the King's life; that eight Republicans had met at his house to decide on the mode of putting it into execution; that the crime would be infallibly perpetrated during the course of the review; and that he offered to insure the arrest of the guilty parties beforehand if a certain sum of money were immediately paid down.

How was it possible for the Police to neglect any means of protecting the King? What loyal subject would dare to incur the responsibility of refusing such a proposition? If by chance the informer told the truth, and if, in consequence of the Préfet de Police's incredulity, the threatened crime were consummated, to what terrible reproach he would be deservedly liable! The rascally spy was aware of all that, and calculated that the Police authorities absolutely could not avoid taking precautions which would compel them to submit to his conditions. M. Thiers was still Minister of the Interior; and taking it a hundred times better to be made the dupe of an impostor than to shut his ears to a useful warning, he authorized the payment of the sum demanded.

The informer then explained how the conspirators (one of whom only was known to him) were to meet again at his lodgings, very early in the morning of the 28th, to agree on the part each one was to play; and how they would then proceed together to the spot fixed on for the commission of the crime. He advised them to surround his house with policemen at an early hour, and to have every individual watched who left it. By means of these precautions, they were sure of being able to place all the conspirators in the hands of justice at the moment when they were preparing to act.

Fifteen inspectors, two peace officers, and a Commissaire de Police, were immediately posted round the dwelling. They passed the night there, but no conspirators appeared. Two men only (doubtless confederates in the trick) entered the rooms of their pretended accomplice. They remained there until the commencement of the review; and, on leaving, one of them went to Montmartre, the other to Charonne.

The worst of these swindles is, that they uselessly occupy numbers of the force whose time and attention are required elsewhere. The occurrence of similar facts is so frequent; the means employed to deceive the authorities are varied with such consummate cunning, that the most sharp-sighted Préfet, the most experienced official in distinguishing truth from falsehood, cannot always avoid being caught in the snares of this class of adventurers. To defy them is impossible; simply because he has not the right to do so, especially in cases of paramount importance.

That a Police cannot afford to despise any warning is proved by circumstances of this very Fieschi conspiracy. The day before it broke out a letter was received, of such shabby and insignificant appearance that it was thrown on one side as unworthy of presentation to the Préfet. It came from Boireau, one of Fieschi's accomplices, and did actually indicate the persons, their mode of action, and the house in which the machine was installed. It is clear that, if due attention had been paid to that letter, preventive measures might have been taken.

This document was not hunted up until some time afterwards. When Boireau was in prison, he appealed to it as a claim for a favorable consideration of his special case, and Louis Philippe spared his life in consequence.

Our final example of the art of cheating the Police is one in which Mme. la Comtesse de B—— enjoyed all the honor as well as the profit. That lady being well aware that the French Government was anxious to discover the retreat of the Republicans who escaped from the prison of Sainte-Pélagie in July, 1832, wrote to say that an extreme shortness of money compelled her to commit a detestable action. She would accept a few thousand francs for revealing the secret which she professed to know, offering to tell where several of the prisoners were concealed, and requesting a simple advance of a few thousand francs. The Minister of the Interior authorized the payment, and Mme. de B—— announced that she was about to accompany as far as the frontier two of the principal prisoners, one of whom would pass for her husband, the other for her servant. She gave the name of the diligence by which they were to start, the day of their departure, and the real and assumed names of the fugitives. She did, in fact, set off in the diligence indicated; six police agents accompanied it and her. It may be supposed that adequate measures were taken to arrest her imaginary traveling-companions; but if the amiable Comtesse had several delinquents about her, their culpability was not of a nature to call for the jurisprudence of the Court of Peers. The fair dame, in short, made at the expense of the State a journey all whose pleasures fell to her share only.

Police archives contain not a few mysteries which are mysteries still, and will probably ever continue such. For instance, toward the close of 18—, a terrible denunciation was sent in to the Préfecture of Police, the substance of which was nearly as follows:

Monsieur le Prefet: On the 15th of December, inst., the domestics belonging to the family of the Marquis de C——, who resides in Rue D——, being assembled at nine in the morning in the servants' hall, which has a door and a window opening into the garden of the hotel, beheld a little dog, belonging to the head-cook, fetch in his mouth a shapeless and bloody mass, which he began knawing in a corner of the garden.

The feeling of disgust caused by this sight was such that several of them rose to drive the animal away. A scullion-boy seized the object with a pair of tongs, and to their horror, they recognized a portion of a human body—the foot and leg of a new-born babe. All present uttered an indignant cry; some of the women fainted. The men rushed into the garden, and after careful search discovered, in morsels, the body of the unfortunate creature, whose fate had probably been decided before it came into the world.

The domestics attached to the service of this household, born on their master's family estate, regard him with the veneration of the olden time. Under these shocking circumstances, they unanimously agreed, by a solemn engagement, not to breathe, outside the hotel, a syllable of what had just occurred. They went even further, resolving not to make the slightest conjectures; and no one has failed to maintain his pledge. The maître d'hotel, nevertheless, thought fit to mention what had happened to the Marquis de C——, the grandfather, who lived there, surrounded by his two sons, their wives, his three daughters, his sons-in-law, and a dozen young people of either sex, the issue of those marriages.

The gardener was an old man, who had been very many years in the service of the family. He had fought with his employers in the royalist ranks in all the campaigns of Poitou, Anjou and Brittany. Two of his grandsons lived with him. The elder of these, Louis, a handsome young man, whose chivalrous devotion to the Duchesse de Berry, in 1832, raised him into a sort of hero, owed to this and to his personal qualities the favor of being treated as one of the family. The young gentlemen accepted him as their companion, while the young ladies regarded him almost as a brother. This position, acquired by tolerance rather than by right, could not be without its dangers.

Four days after the discovery of the still-born child, Louis, the good-looking favorite, mounted to the belvedere or look-out of the hotel, in company with Messieurs de C—— and de B——, two cousins-germain, to fix in its fastenings the lightning conductor, which a gust of wind had caused to sway to and fro. A terrible accident was the consequence. The unfortunate young man, leaning forward too far, in order to fix the conductor properly, overbalanced himself; and in spite of his companions' efforts to retain him—which were witnessed by a workman repairing a neighboring roof, fell into the stable-yard of the hotel, a height of a hundred and twenty feet. He was picked up in a dreadful state, with many bones broken, breathing his last, and quite incapable of expressing his gratitude to those who had exerted themselves to save him.

The following Sunday the Marquis de C——'s second daughter, after attending mass at the Convent of ——, in company with her mother, her aunts, her sisters, and her female cousins, requested to speak to the Supérieure. Once fairly inside the convent, she expressed her wish to remain there permanently; at least such is the statement of her family. The very same day, a young *femme de chambre*, with a liberal dowry, was betrothed to the gardener's second grandson. The old man immediately set off in company with them for their native home in Brittany, where they are to be settled in one of the Marquis' farms.

Such, Monsieur, are the actual facts which have taken place in the above-named mansion. I presume they have had some mysterious cause, and that an inquiry ought to be instituted. Public justice makes it a duty for you to clear up the dark deeds which I have indicated.

I refrain from divulging who I am. The disclosure of my name would afford no assistance to the authorities, and might be a cause of danger to myself.

* * * * *

Attached to this report, but in a different handwriting, was:

"No notice to be taken of this report, which is evidently written out of spite. No dead body was found in the garden. The bit of flesh, brought in by the dog, belonged to the body of a still-born child dissected by a surgeon in the neighborhood, as declared by the surgeon himself. It is solely to his servant's negligence that the untoward accident is to be attributed.

As to the tragical end of the excellent young man who fell a victim to his own imprudent zeal, what is stated is perfectly correct. He was very near involving in the same fate the two friends who tried to save him. There are proofs that for some time past, Mme. de C—— has manifested a desire to take conventual vows. The fearful end of her foster-brother served to hasten her decision. She was so struck with the uncertainty of life, that she determined to lose no time in executing her pious project. Before retiring from the world, it was her own express wish to marry her *femme de chambre* to her second foster-brother. The two families parted on the most friendly terms."

To these two documents was fastened with a pin, what seemed the report of a Police agent, to the following purport:

"I have talked with the upholsterer who works in the house, a relation of the deceased young man. He feels certain that crime has been committed in this affair. According to his account, Mademoiselle de C——, a romantic young person of hysterical temperament, was smitten with a foolish passion for her foster-brother. Solitary walks in the garden, in which he was employed, gave them frequent opportunities of meeting. The *femme de chambre*, the second brother's sweetheart, both assisted the intrigue and helped to conceal its consequences. One of the cousins, who was in love with Mademoiselle de C——, determined on having a signal revenge. They decoyed Louis up to the belvedere, under pretence of mending the lightning conductor, and then treacherously launched him into open space. The young lady was placed within the convent walls, whence there was no chance of her ever escaping. Nevertheless, Louis' brother and grandfather demanded of the family some atonement for his blood. A heavy sum of money and a productive farm appeased their anger, and at the same time removed the parties from Paris."

In this strange affair it will be seen everything is contradictory. Successive statements demolish or support the honor of a noble family. Who can be sure that this same upholsterer was not actuated by some motive of interest or vengeance, or perhaps mere vanity to give *his* explanation of occurrences which the first report simply stated without presuming to furnish a clue? With such a nice balance of probabilities, and such an imperfect knowledge of facts, who would venture to turn the scale either way?"

LE JOUR DES ROIS.

From the London Herald.

Honest Stow lamented the decay of celebrating festivities in his time, which seemed to have become unwarlike and effeminate. "Oh," says he, what a wonderful change is this! Our wrestling at arms is turned into wallowing in ladies' laps, our courage to cowardice, our running into royot, our bowes into bowles, and our darts into dishes." Had he lived to the beginning of the last century he would have lamented also the abolishment of "the kingship of the Bean;" but had he been of this world at the present moment, I fancy he would have been pleased at seeing the manner of keeping Twelfth-day abroad.

It is called in France "Le jour des Rois," in commemoration of the three Magi, commonly called the Three Kings of Colen, who came from distant countries to seek and adore the infant Saviour, and to offer Him regal presents. The first, Melchoir, an aged man, gold; the second, Jasper, a beardless youth, frankincense; the third, Balthazar, a black or Moor, myrrh. (N. B.—Let us note, in passing, that black Balthazar came from Abyssinia, then one of the cradles of civilization.)

But to return to France; the *paterfamilias* on the Twelfth day orders from a pastrycook a flat cake, the size of which is proportioned to the number of his family; a bean is placed in it, and the one who receives in the evening the portion containing the bean is proclaimed King or Queen, according to the sex of the receiver. The King chooses his Queen, the Queen elects her Lord, and their Majesties are treated as sovereigns during the revels which follow. When the King drinks the company cries *le Roi boit*, and hail, in the same strain, the Queen when she takes up the cup of love to her lips.

In Germany they light bonfires during the evening of Twelfth day; and in the Hartz Mountains each village celebrates besides a nocturnal festival. Three boys attire themselves in fantastic garb, put on mitres and pasteboard crowns and crozier; pitchfork and rod in hand, they perambulate the streets, trampling in the snow, two or three feet deep, in search of the stable where lies the Divine child. The whole of the inhabitants escort these queer Magi, and, as no star guides them, after three or four hours of vainless scouring, they return home, where they welcome, with a prodigious appetite, a large pot full of choucroute, bacon and sausages.

In Denmark the Twelfth day is not only a religious tradition, but a national one also, as you will see anon.

It was under the reign of good Christian I., who ruled over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Once upon a winter day his majesty, who was hunting the wolf, lost himself in a thick forest, and his attendants, surprised by the night and by a furious tempest, could not find any trace of their royal master. After having wandered during some weary hours through the snow, Christian eyed at last a woodcutter, who, from the threshold of his hut, pointed to the King the direction of the nearest village. It was the village of Rosem, where was His Majesty's hunting-box. Christian entered the hut, saw an old great-coat hanging against the wall, threw it upon his shoulders, and gave a gold piece to the woodcutter. Then he put on his royal head a worn-out hat, the broad brims of which hung down over his face like the branches of a weeping-willow, and he took the road leading to Rosem.

While the King continues his march let us have a peep into one of the cottages at the entrance of the borough. A large clear fire crackles in the chimney; close to the fire place there is a long table bending under the weight of smoking dishes and gigantic pitchers. The *piece de resistance* rises in the centre of the table; it is a Homeric cake, formidable as a tower, yellow like honey. Along the table a dozen villagers laugh, sing and drink. It was the King's Day. Look here! the grandfather stands up, and, arming himself with a large carver, he valiantly attacks the citadel-like cake, the gilt ramparts of which tumble down upon the tablecloth, as white as a swan of Libanus. Then, the girl of the house, gentle Edwige, is helped the first, and receives the finest slice, which she places in a porringer. That magnificent piece is "the part of God," and according to custom Edwige will give it to the beggar who will be the first to come to the cottage door.

Edwige did not wait long. Some one timidly knocked at the door, like a bird who, beaten by the tempest, grazes the window with its tired wings. Edwige ran to the door and welcomed him inside.

The wretched man was but a mass of snow, and under his large hat one could perceive only a long beard encrusted with ice. Winter was never personated so strikingly. At the request of the venerable head of the family, he sat down at the end of the table, and Edwige offered him "the part of God."

Meantime, the cake is silently relished, and each guest spies his next neighbor, watching for the bean, and ready to acclaim the King. But no bean—it is in the portion of the poor man, and the King is the beggar. They surround him,—they congratulate him—the glasses are filled to the brim, and they merrily drink to the health of the beggar—of the King.

"King!" cried the grandfather, "allow me to present thine Majesty with that bread which I have made myself; it is to feed thine people."

"And I," said Edwige's mother, "I beseech thee to accept this garland of sausages for thine crown."

"As to me," adds cousin Ulric, "I offer thee this long black pudding: it will be thine sceptre, and take care less thine courtiers should devour it."

"I have only this small coin," said Edwige, "I give it to thee that thou be able to pay thine Ministers. How happy I would be if I could change thine bean to a golden one or to a fine diamond. It would be a resource to fall back on, when thou shouldst have thine crown no more!"

"In the name of Jesus of Nazareth," answered the beggar, "I return thanks to you all. Albeit, I beg you to add to those alms a prayer for King Christian."

At that moment the door is violently thrown open, and enter a crowd of brilliant lords, who bow deeply to the beggar, saying, "The King!" The beggar then threw aside his tatters, and the villagers beheld their Sovereign with more awe, forsooth, than if they had been facing the three magi. "Friends," said Christian to them, "I had made myself a beggar and you made me a King. I depart with two crowns, and, take my word, the beggar will not forget you."

A short time after Edwige received from King Christian a gold bean, ornamented with a most beautiful diamond, and became high lady at the Court. But she had no taste for rich finery. She never wore out the gold bean, which is now one of the treasures of the museum at Copenhagen.

The Twelfth Day is kept now-a-days through Scandinavia about in the same way as during the days of good Christian I. Charity, the daughter of Heaven, is never forgotten there on that festival. Why, in other countries—in France, for instance, is the Epiphany welcome only as a day of *ripailles*?

Ascent of Lock-na-Gar.—At 9:30 o'clock Albert and I set off in a post-chaise, and drove to the village in the wood of Balloch Buie, about five miles from Balmoral, where our ponies and people were. Here we mounted, and were attended by a keeper of Mr. Farquharson's, as guide, Macdonald—who, with his shooting jacket, and in his kilt, looked a picture—Grant, on a pony, with a luncheon in two baskets, and Batterbury on another pony. We went through the beautiful wood for about a mile, and then turned and began to ascend gradually, the view getting finer and finer; no road, but not bad ground—moss, heather, and stones. Albert saw some deer when we had been out about three-quarters of an hour, and ran off to stalk them while I rested; but he arrived a minute too late. He waited for me on the other side of a stony little burn, which I crossed on my pony, after our faithful Highlanders had moved some stones and made it easier. We then went on a little way, and I got off and walked a bit and, afterwards remounted; Macdonald leading my pony. The ruins of Ben-na-Bhourd, and indeed all around, was very beautiful; but as we rose higher we saw mist over Loch-na-Gar. Albert left me to go after ptarmigan, and went on with Grant, while the others stayed with me, taking the greatest care of me. Macdonald is a good, honest man, and very indefatigable, and poor Batterbury was very anxious also. I saw ptarmigan get up, and Albert fire—he then disappeared from my sight, and I rode on. It became cold and misty when we were on Loch-na-Gar. In half an hour, or rather less, Albert rejoined me with two ptarmigan, having come up by a shorter way. Here it was quite soft, easy walking, and we looked down upon two small lochs, called Na Niara, which were very striking, being so high up on the hills. Albert was tired, and remounted his pony; I had also been walking a little way. The ascent commenced, and with it a very thick fog, and when we had nearly reached the top of Loch-na-Gar, the mist drifted in thick clouds, so as to hide everything not within 100 yards of us. Near the peak (the fine point of the mountain which is seen so well from above Grant's house) we got off, and walked and climbed up steep stones, to a place where we found a seat in a little nook, and had some luncheon. It was just 2 o'clock, so we had taken four hours going up. But, alas! nothing whatever to be seen; and it was cold, and wet, and cheerless. At about 2:20 we set off on our way downward, the wind blowing a hurricane, and the mist being like rain, and everything quite dark with it; Bowman (Mr. Farquharson's keeper) and Macdonald, who preceded us, looked like ghosts. We walked some way till I was quite breathless, and remounted my pony, well wrapped up in plaids, and we came down by the same path that Albert had come up, which is shorter but much steeper; the pony went delightfully, but the mist made me feel cheerless. Albert kept ahead a little awhile for ptarmigan, but he gave it up again. When we had gone on about an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half, the fog disappeared like magic, and all was sunshine below—about 1,000 feet from the top, I should say. Most provoking; and yet one felt happy to see sunshine and daylight again. The view as one descends, overlooking Invercauld and the wood which is called Balloch Buie, is lovely. We saw some deer in the wood below. We rode on till after we passed the burn, and had nearly got to the wood. We came another way down, by a much rougher path; and then, from the road in the wood, we walked up to the "Falls of the Garbhalt," which are beautiful. The rocks are very grand, and the view from the little bridge, and also from a seat a little lower down, is extremely pretty.—*The Queen's Diary.*

Paris Cabs and Cabmen.—An article in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, a short while ago, contained some curious statistics about the cabs and cabmen of Paris. Externally the *cocher* of Paris is a trifle more civilized than his London rival. He is not so much given to mildewed and voluminous capes; his glazed hat and red waistcoat stand in almost the same relationship to a uniform as his horse does to the winner of the Prix de Paris. But by nature he is of the same Ishmaelitish tribe as his fraternity all over the world. His salary, if he be a servant of the great cab company, is four francs a day, but he thinks himself justified in appropriating an average of three francs extra from his gross receipts. On the article of lost property his notions of ownership are sometimes hazy; and the elaborate paper of tariffs which he hands to a foreigner or a provincial will not always guarantee the latter, if he be a bad accountant, from overcharge. Three thousand eight hundred *sergens de ville*, a special brigade of sixty police, and a hundred and fifty-eight inspectors of cab-ranks look after his morals and behavior. The cab monopoly having been abolished in 1866, any person is at liberty to start a cab, paying a franc a day for the right of station on any of the 158 cab ranks. Of independent owners there are 1,800, and of these about 800 own only one horse and cab. The Compagnie Generale owns 4,500 vehicles and employs 6,815 persons, 3,925 being drivers. Under the management of this great company the natural waywardness of the coachman is subject to many wholesome restraints. Every morning a cab and a horse, cleaned and groomed by other hands than his own, are intrusted to him at one of the nineteen depots of the company. If he is of the class who ply at public stations, he must note on his *feuille* the time and place where he takes up a fare and the destination. This *feuille* he delivers up at the depot in the evening. As a gentle moral control the company employ secret agents to hire cabs occasionally by the journey or hour, and woe be to the driver if he has omitted to note the journey: fines varying from £1 to £4, and possibly dismissal, hang over him. As the company believe that their drivers rob them of no less than £150,000 a year, it cannot be wondered that the company expend £9,000 a year in inspection and secret service money. Men drift into the ranks with all kinds of antecedents, but before they are admitted the Police make what is supposed to be a searching inquiry. *Bachetiers ès lettres* abound on the box, but the scandalous story about the priests is, we are told, a false one. Savoyards make the best cabmen, and those who are rather given to drink are generally fondest of their horses. At every station there is kept a register of complaints, which is forwarded to the Police on Mondays, followed by swift punishment on Tuesdays. Formerly, if a man were convicted of overcharge, and the residence of the wronged traveler were known, the cabman was bound by law to carry to the house of the victim the sum overcharged and an apology. On one occasion a cabman obeyed the law with the uncalled-for addition of blowing out the brains of the complainant. Since then a punishment less humiliating to the pride of the jarvey has been chosen. Lastly, before the company engage a driver they submit him to a searching examination as to the geography of Paris, and only after six months' novitiate is he considered to be a capable cabman.

The Leaders of the People.—The force of circumstances has repealed the heavy protective duty on natural gifts, without which an hereditary aristocracy, such as that of old England, cannot exist. Even yet, no doubt, we are a considerable distance from free trade in qualities of heart and brain. Even yet the aristocracy have the best chance of getting the readiest and most profitable market for their statesmanlike and soldierly wares. If two men of equal ability, one the son of a Duke, the other the son of a grocer, enter Parliament, the scion of nobility has the prospect of a seat in the Cabinet twenty years before the other: the one has a good chance of some day being Prime Minister; the other has almost none. On the other hand, the son of the Duke is much less likely to be a hard worker than the son of the grocer. At Eton and at Oxford he finds it difficult to become a reading man, when boating and cricketing offer so many immediate rewards. When, on coming to town, he takes chambers in the temple, and reads law as a preparation for political life, he has to withstand a host of temptations to idleness, to dissipation, and to vice. Contact with some of the ablest young men in the country soon tells him also that nothing short of eight or ten hours' hard work a day for years will put him on an intellectual level with his plebeian rivals. The prizes for which those men struggle at the Bar, or in Parliament, are so brilliant, that, in sporting phrases, the "pace" is tremendous; and if a young fellow has a title, an assured position in society, a handsome allowance from his father, and the certainty of falling heir to some thousands a year, we cannot wonder that he declines to work like a dray-horse in King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, or in the committee-rooms of the House of Commons. Nor can we wonder that his ambition lessons with advancing years. If at twenty he aims at the Premiership, at twenty-two his ambition is very likely to soar no higher than a Secretaryship of State. At twenty-five it may have come down to a junior Lordship of the Admiralty, whose chief duty is "to cheer the Minister." At thirty it is, perhaps, content with a seat for one of the family boroughs, and with the prospect of place at some future time when billiards shall have lost their charm, and a blue-book shall have more fascination than the *Racing Calendar*. So, between late hours, brandy and setzler, Pall-mall and Newmarket, the chances are that the son of a Duke, instead of going to the Treasury bench, will go to a very different sort of a place.—*Frazer's Magazine for January.*

The Ash Tree.—At every season of the year the ash presents something worthy of close study, both to the naturalist and the artist. During the Winter months the flowers are packed in rather large jet-black buds, which in April (and before the leaves appear) become ruptured, and an abundance of small thread-like golden flowers are thrust out. They soon become detached, and are then blown about in the air. They are at first sight not very easy to understand; for at first sight they are either wholly male, wholly female, or may be hermaphrodite. Taken in masses, however, they form radiating groups of yellow thread, with clubbed tops. When the tree is in fruit in the Autumn, the well-known "ash keys" take the place of the flowers, both flowers and fruit being always abundant. The pendulous foliage of the ash appears late in the Spring, and is known to every one for its surpassing grace and beauty. After being studied in detail for form and color, the character of the foliage as a whole is perhaps best seen during boisterous and stormy weather. It is then that the lovely curves of the branches and the lightness and grace of the drooping leaves are best exhibited. The waving to and fro of the limbs, and the alternate display of the dark upper side and the lighter under side of the foliage, is very striking. The ash is very late in coming into full leaf, and is one of the most susceptible of trees to the frosts of Autumn; in fact, the first severe frost of the year will frequently strip every leaf from the tree. It is, therefore, seldom that any autumnal change of color, so remarkable in the beech and other trees, is to be observed in the leafage of the ash. Every one who has noticed groves of trees at the Fall of the year must have remarked that it is no uncommon thing during the late Autumn or early Winter mornings to see an oak tree in nearly full leaf with every leaf and branch silvered with a thick hoar-frost, presenting one of the most beautiful sights it is possible to imagine; but the effect of the frost on the ash is to lay every leaf in a thick carpet under the tree. When denuded of leaves the aspect of the tree is very variable, and often grotesque in the extreme. The odd shapes it sometimes takes, its cinereous bark, black leaf and flower buds, and curious parasites probably had considerable influence in the formation of the astonishing beliefs held by country folks in the olden times regarding this tree.—*The Builder.*

Balmoral in 1848.—We arrived at Balmoral at 2:45. It is a very pretty little castle in the old Scottish style. There is a picturesque tower garden in front, with a high wooded hill; at the back there is a wood down to the Dee, and the hill rises all around. There is a nice little hall with a billiard-room; next to it is the dining-room. Up stairs, (ascending by a good, broad staircase,) immediately to the right and above the dining-room, is our sitting-room, formerly the drawing-room, a fine large room, next to which is our bedroom, opening into a little dressing-room, which is Albert's. Opposite, down a few steps, are the children's and Mrs. Hildyard's three rooms. The ladies live below and the gentlemen up stairs. We lunched almost immediately, and at 4:30 we walked out and went to the top of the wooded hill opposite our windows, where there is a cairn and up which there is a pretty winding path. The view from here, looking down upon the house, is charming. To the left you look toward the beautiful hills surrounding Loch-na-Gar, and to the right toward Ballater, to the glen or valley along which the Dee winds, with beautiful wooded hills, which reminded us very much of the Thüringerwald. It was so calm and so solitary, it did one good as one gazed around; and the pure mountain air was most refreshing. All seemed to breathe freedom and peace, and to make one forget the world and its sad turmoils. The scenery is wild and yet not desolate, and everything looks much more prosperous and cultivated than at Luggan. Then the soil is delightfully dry. We walked beside the Dee, a beautiful, rapid stream, which is close behind the house. The view of the hills toward Invercauld is exceedingly fine.—*The Queen's Diary.*

The Unlucky and the Lucky Lover.—"I must say good-bye to you. I shall be away early in the morning." "Good-bye, and God bless you," said Lady Laura. "Give me your hand," said he. And she gave him her hand. "I don't suppose you know what it is to love dearly." "I hope I do." "But to be in love! I believe you do not. And to miss your love! I think—I am bound to think that you have never been so tormented. It is very sore, but I will do my best like a man to get over it." "Do, my friend, do. So small a trouble will never weigh heavily on shoulders such as yours." "It will weigh very heavily, but I will struggle hard that it may not crush me. I have loved you so dearly! As we are parting, give me one kiss, that I may think of it and treasure it in my memory." What murmuring words she spoke to express her refusal of such a request, I will not quote; but the kiss had been taken before the denial was completed, and then they walked on in silence together, and in peace, toward the house. On the next morning six or seven men were going away, and there was an early breakfast. There were none of the ladies there, but Mr. Kennedy, the host, was among his friends. A large drag with four horses was there to take the travelers and their luggage to the station, and there was naturally a good deal of noise at the front door as the preparations for the departure were made. In the middle of them Mr. Kennedy took our hero aside. "Laura has told me," said Mr. Kennedy, "that she has acquainted you with my good fortune." "And I congratulate you most heartily," said Phineas, grasping the other's hand. "You are indeed a lucky fellow." "I feel myself to be so," said Mr. Kennedy. "Such a wife was all that was wanting to me, and such a wife is very hard to find. Will you remember, Finn, that Loughlinter will never be so full but what there will be a room for you, or so empty but what you will be made welcome. I say this on Lady Laura's part, and on my own." Phineas, as he was being carried away to the railway station, could not keep himself from speculating as to how much Kennedy knew of what had taken place during the walk up the Linter. Of one small circumstance that had occurred, he felt quite sure that Mr. Kennedy knew nothing.—*St. Paul's Magazine for January.*

New System of Lighting Streets.—On the Place de l'Hotel de Ville a new system of lighting streets was recently tried with the most signal success. The experiments were tried under the direction of the inventors, MM. Tessier du Mothay and Marechal. The light produced is of the purest white, like that of moonbeams, and which allows one to read a newspaper at twenty-five paces from the projector, and admits of the most delicate shades being distinguished. The discovery was made by a chemist *preparateur*, who had no idea whatsoever of inventing anything new as to the lighting of cities. He was merely experimentalizing with the hope of discovering some means of taking photographs at night. He, however, hit upon a new and magnificent light, which will evidently replace gas with great advantage, not only in an economical point of view, but likewise in quality and quantity of light obtained. So intense is the glare produced that it will probably be difficult to modify it sufficiently for use in theatres or in private dwellings, the more so as one of the shareholders confided to me the fact that *rouge, poudre de riz*, sepia tints laid on eyebrows, and every species of facial adornment, is made painfully visible. The combustion of ordinary gas by oxygen is the principal secret of the process. A small cylinder of magnesium interposed in the centre of a jet in combustion becomes luminous, and produces a quantity of light measured at sixty times that which would be produced by ordinary gas. A cube metre of this new species of gas costs but 72 centimes—7½d. Thus three cube metres of ordinary lighting gas and four cube metres of oxygen, the price of which amounts to 8f. 90c., affords, according to the experiments just made, the same amount of light as would be produced by 100 cube metres of ordinary gas, the price of which would be 54f., thus realizing for the same amount of light an economy of 45f. 10c.—*London Herald.*

Scottish Scenery.—In the environs of Blair Castle we took a delightful walk of two hours. Immediately near the house the scenery is very wild, which is most enjoyable. The moment you step out of the house you see those splendid hills all round. We went to the left, through some neglected pleasure grounds, and then through the wood, along a steep winding path overhanging the rapid stream. These Scotch streams, full of stone and clear as glass, are most beautiful; the peeps between the trees, the depth of the shadows, the mossy stones, mixed with slate, &c., which cover the banks, are lovely; at every turn you have a picture. We were up high, but could not get to the top: Albert in such delight; it is happiness to see him, he is in such spirits. We came back by a higher drive, and then went to the factor's house, still higher up, where Lord and Lady Glenlyon are living, having given Blair up to us. We walked on to a cornfield, where a number of women were cutting and reaping the oats, ("shearing," as they call it in Scotland,) with a splendid view of the hills before us, so rural and romantic, and so unlike our daily Windsor walk, (delightful as that is;) and this change does such good: as Albert observes, it refreshes one for a long time. We then went into the kitchen garden, and to a walk from which there is a magnificent view. This mixture of great wildness and art is perfection.

At a little before 4 o'clock Albert drove me out in the pony phaeton till nearly 6—such a drive! Really to be able to sit in one's pony carriage and to see such wild, beautiful scenery as we did, the furthest point being only five miles from the house, is an immense delight. We drove along Glen Tilt, through the wood overhanging the river Tilt, which joins the Garry, and as we left the wood we came upon such a lovely... straight before

us—and under these high hills the river Tilt gushing and winding over stones and slates, and the hills and mountains skirted at the bottom with beautiful trees; the whole lit up by the sun, and the air so pure and fine; but no description can at all do it justice, or give an idea of what this drive was.—*The Queen's Diary.*

THE SECOND EMPIRE.—The balls at the Paris Grand Opera House have commenced, and are attended by the class of persons who are accustomed to indulge in these midnight revelries. It is remarked that every year the number of foreigners who flock to these Bacchanalian festivities is on the increase. The Americans in particular are great patrons of everything *decollet* in Paris. A French journal observes: "The Opera balls are more and more crowded, gay, animated, rollicking, unrestrained and amusing. It is a remarkable fact that now-a-days ladies are at no pains to conceal the fact of their attendance at these places of amusement, which calls to mind what CHAMFORT said, 'Ce sont de mauvais lieux qu'on avoue.'" The truth is that these visits are talked about very freely in some well-regulated *salons* of Paris, where you may hear a lady say to another, "I went on such an evening to the ball at the Opera," and the ladies to whom these remarks are addressed listen with interest, the avowal, and smile, with a cigarette between their ruby lips. "A sign of the times! very pleasant!" It is notorious that some half-dozen ladies who move in the highest circles of Parisian society have long assumed the toilette, and in some respects the manner, of the *demi-monde* world, and have made themselves so conspicuous that they are stared at by the public whenever they visit any of the shops in the leading thoroughfares. The other day a *grande dame*, who shall be nameless, was making purchases at a famous bronze establishment on the Boulevards. A crowd collected outside the window, watching the movements of this aristocratic notability, and indulging in remarks which the ancients would have applied to an Aspasia. Ladies who ought, from their education, position, and responsibility to society, to set an example to the world of morality and propriety, condescend to pervert everything to which they were born, and dedicate themselves to the most "base uses."—*London Post.*

ABYSSINIAN CHARACTER.—Indolence is a remarkable feature in the Abyssinians. The continual earnest prayer of the prisoners—at least of the white ones—is that they may soon be delivered; but the guard have often expressed the opinion that they would much prefer to be imprisoned gyetas (gentlemen,) like ourselves, with no work, and abundance of means of subsistence, than to be poor soldiers. With all this pride, hypocrisy, ignorance, cowardice and idleness, they have one trait which tends to eradicate any bad impression, namely, the treatment of the prisoners. If one has been so unfortunate as to have been detained in such a capacity near the King, one experiences a comparative happiness to be transferred to Magdala. The petty tyrant in the camp does his best to make one's chains as heavy as possible. It is quite different with the soldier on the Amba; with a moderate amount of politeness and amicableness, he is to a great extent tractable; but whether the stationary life has contributed to his polish in manners, or whether the continual contact with the captives has exercised a softening influence, I am unable to say. Until the present time the Abyssinian has been left to himself, with his limited ideas and bad education, always oppressed, and this by the very man who was only a few years back his equal. The doctrine that his property and life absolutely belong to his monarch, makes him servile and hypocritical; that this very despot, who has maltreated the representatives of those civilized Powers who tried to benefit him, can do what he chooses without being ever restrained, makes him conceited. But let there be a good government, which respects even the poorest; let him be taught that the little he earns belongs exclusively to himself; give him good instruction, and instil into him sound religious principles; and with his docility, capacity, and, on the whole, equanimity of disposition, those blots in his character will soon vanish. *Leisure Hour.*

THE QUEEN'S GILLIE.—He is the same who, in 1858, became my regular attendant out of doors, everywhere in the Highlands; who commenced as gillie in 1849, and was selected by ALBERT and me to go with my carriage. In 1851 he entered our service permanently, and began in that year leading my pony, and advanced step by step by his good conduct and intelligence. His attention, care and faithfulness cannot be exceeded; and the state of my health, which of late years has been sorely tried and weakened, renders such qualifications most valuable, and indeed most needful in a constant attendant on all occasions. He has since, most deservedly, been promoted to be an upper servant, and my permanent personal attendant, December, 1865. He has all the independence and elevated feelings peculiar to the Highland race, and is singularly straightforward, simple-minded, kind-hearted and disinterested; always ready to oblige; and of a discretion rarely to be met with. He is now in his fortieth year. His father was a small farmer, who lived at the Bush, on the opposite side of Balmoral. He is the second of nine brothers—three of whom have died—two in Australia and New-Zealand. Two are living in the neighborhood of Balmoral, and the youngest, ARCHIE (ARCHIBALD) is valet to our son LEOPOLD, and is an excellent, trustworthy young man.—*The Queen's Diary.*

BAD HANDWRITING.—Nobody who is not a busy person ought ever to be permitted so write to those who are busy, except in a fine flowing hand. The virtue of legality stands in this respect on a level with such virtues as early rising. Early rising is, as we all must see, a habit earnestly to be inculcated on the sluggard, and Dr. WATTS showed a wise discrimination in pointing his moral exclusively at him. If we pass from the case of the sluggard to that of the industrious member of society, it is a totally different affair. And so, too, about the virtue of a fastidious and excessive legibility. It is emphatically to be desired that all kinds of natures, especially ladies, should always, under all circumstances, be compelled, even by act of Parliament, to write a hand as clear as print. Nothing is more aggravating to superior intellects than to have to spend five minutes over a paragraph in a letter from a charming but frivolous correspondent, and at the end to find that it refers exclusively to the weather, or to the last county ball. When the superior intellect is writing in his turn to the inferior, every latitude, as we must all of us candidly admit, is to be allowed. Perhaps in such matters there ought to be a sort of sliding scale. When the country mouse addresses the town mouse his handwriting ought to be up to the Roman standard. No such restrictions should be looked for when the town mouse replies to the country mouse. The general admonitions of peripatetic morals about handwriting can only be accepted on the clear understanding that they are designed exclusively for the use of their inferiors; and it is, of course, always advisable to go on poking at our inferiors, and to keep egging them on to the pursuit of the most fantastic perfection. All that ought invariably to be remembered is that they must not presume to expect their betters to practice what they preach. Legibility, in fine, is a humble, excellent, clerkly, working-man's sort of virtue; it is just the thing to inculcate on the lower middle-classes and on feminine correspondents.—*The Saturday Review.*

TOASTS.—If it be true that PITT, at Kidderminster, gave a toast in compliment to the carpet manufacturers, it cannot be said there was much outlay of brains in the making of it. "May the trade of Kidderminster," said PITT, "be trampled under foot by all the world!" If this may be simply called "neat," in that term lies as much praise as the occasion warrants. It is weak, compared with the more audacious toast, freighted with double meaning, and which has been variously attributed to SHEARON, to ERSKINE and some others. This after-dinner trade sentiment was delivered in this form: "Dam the canals, sink the coalpits, blast the minerals, consume the manufacturers, disperse the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland!"—*"Toasts and Manners," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

WORSHIP OF THE SWORD.—In the [illegible] the man of the sword was a civilizer. [illegible] powers, it was thought could not resist iron; and these were the skin-clad warriors who shot flint arrows, and whose remains are even now traceable in the various parts of Europe. We meet with them in tradition as bogles and demons, even as fairies; and the swordsman was the champion of heaven who successfully resisted the devil. The fiend was always painted as a devil, and got the worst of the fight. "In all probability," says the critic, "the fiend of mythology was in our brother to the Gruagach and Gleshan, and was once a skin-clad savage, or the god of a savage race." We know that MAHOMET resisted the idolators of his age, and spread his own doctrine by means of the soldier; and long before his day the worship of the scimitar prevailed with a people who are classed with the Indo-European races, and whose influence has survived with us for more than two thousand years, and identified itself, perhaps, with all magic swords from the time of HERODOTUS down to the White Sword of Light of the West Highlands.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

A ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND IN 1849.—We left the yacht at 2 with the ladies and gentlemen, and went on board the *Fairy*, which was surrounded with rowing and sailing boats. We first went round the harbor, all the ships saluting, as well as numbers of schooners and yachts. We went into Cove, and lay alongside the landing-place, which was very prettily decorated, and covered with people; and yachts, ships and boats crowding all around. The two members—Messrs. ROCHE and POWER—as well as other gentlemen, including the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen, and then the members of the Yacht Club, presented themselves. After which, to give the people the satisfaction of calling it the Queenstown, in honor of its being the first spot on which I set foot upon Irish ground, I stepped on shore amidst the roar of cannon (for the artillery were placed so close as quite to shake the temporary room we entered) and the enthusiastic shouts of the people. We immediately reembarked and proceeded up the River Lee toward Cork. It is extremely pretty and richly wooded, and reminded me of the Tamar. The first feature of interest we passed was a little bathing-place called Monkstown, and later, Blackrock Castle, at which point we stopped to receive a salmon and a very pretty address from the poor fishermen of Blackrock. As we approached the city we saw people streaming in, on foot, on horseback, and many in jaunting cars. When we reached Cork the *Fairy* again lay alongside, and we received all the addresses; first from the Mayor and Corporation, (I knighted the Mayor immediately afterwards,) then from the Protestant Bishop and clergy, from the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Sheriffs, and others. The two Judges, who were holding their courts, also came on board in their robes. After all this was over we landed, and walked some few paces on to where Lord BANDON's carriage was ready to receive us. The ladies went with us, and Lord BANDON and the General rode on each side of the carriage. The Mayor preceded us, and many (Lord LISTOWEL among the number) followed on horseback or in carriages. The Twelfth Lancers escorted us, and the pensioners and infantry lined the streets. I cannot describe our route, but it will suffice to say that it took two hours; that we drove through the principal streets—twice through some of them; that they were densely crowded, decorated with flowers and triumphal arches; that the heat and dust were great; that we passed by the new college which is building—one of the four which we ordered by Act of Parliament; that our reception was most enthusiastic, and that everything went off to perfection, and was very well arranged. Cork is not at all like an English town, and looks rather foreign. The crowd is a noisy, excitable, but very good-humored one—running and pushing about, and laughing, talking and shrieking. The beauty of the women is very remarkable, and struck us much; such beautiful dark eyes and hair, and such fine teeth; almost every third woman was pretty, and some remarkably so. They wear no bonnets, and generally long blue cloaks. The men are very poorly, often raggedly dressed; and many wear blue coats and short breeches, with blue stockings.—*The Queen's Diary.*

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Effects of Climate on Race in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868.

Twenty-one years is the whole duration of San Francisco, and of what may be called Anglo-American California. This is much too small a period of time to permit any material race-changes to be seen. Yet, if ever a change of circumstances, a different climate, changed diet and new relations to the world could form a new human variety, then certainly a fresh race would spring up on the Pacific Coast.

The mixture of blood which, with an insular climate, has formed from Northmen, Danes, Anglians and Saxons, a human variety so different from each of its elements—the English-speaking race—is not half so great, nor the change of circumstances half so radical as that which has taken place here, and which will inevitably, in the long course of ages, form a fresh race in the human family on the Western shores of this Continent.

I have already spoken of the singular correspondence between California and Nevada and Syria.

I have often wondered whether the Asiatic climate of California would hereafter produce any minds on whom nature would stamp itself, as it did on the wonderful Hebrew poets, or who could be thus inspired by devotion and worship.

But alas! blood is stronger than isothermal lines or the influences of ocean currents and prevailing winds. The Anglo-Saxon mind can never be a seer into the invisible world of devotion, and it is doubtful if the American mind will ever listen patiently enough to the voices of nature to be able to interpret them for men of all countries and times. Moreover, it must be admitted that mining occupations are not a very good foundation for poetry and devotion.

Still even in these twenty years, climate and new circumstances have begun to produce their minute but certain effects. I have examined, as a student of races, very carefully the prevailing physical types on this coast, and I think I am not mistaken in noting a change, which has already begun.

No one who has watched closely the physical type which is gradually being formed in the older States, from mixture of races and the influence of climate, can doubt that the physical beauty of the English-speaking race in America is improving. One can travel in no public conveyance now in the Eastern States without being struck with the delicacy and regularity of profile, and the personal beauty of some of the passengers, whether men or women.

Our race is becoming acclimated, and is living more sensible, and with the blending of so many related races, is elevating its physical type.

The same result, from more manifest causes, is taking place in California. Here, picked men in the flush of life from most European races have gathered. They have mainly occupied themselves with vigorous pursuits, such as mining, or with out-door occupations, such as teaming and farming. They have had the best food, plenty of both fruit and meat, and (on the coast) the best climate which the Anglo-Saxon has ever enjoyed; equable, sunny, cool and invigorating. In the interior they have had a dry, mountain Asiatic climate, with great extremes, to struggle with, but which has not yet produced its natural effect on the physique, as the people so constantly emigrate to the coast.

The effect of all these combined causes on the physical type of California is, that it is especially the land of handsome men. One sees great numbers of fine manly profiles, with full, ruddy cheeks, and tall, vigorous forms. The spare, dry, nervous type of the Eastern American is not common in the interior. City residents, of course, are always inferior physically to the rural population, but even the San Franciscans begin to have an English look. I am constantly meeting young, ruddy, round-faced business men, whom I mistake for Englishmen, but who are Yankee-born. Still, the curse of this city, *overwork*, is telling on the physique of the people. The climate tempts to do too much, and, though there is little sickness, life snaps off suddenly. The principal diseases of the city seem to be rheumatic, and those which affect the throat.

In the Sierras, especially at Virginia City, there seems no doubt that the rarified atmosphere has expanded the chests of the people, even in these few years. The impression prevails generally in California that the climate favors the prolific power of both animals and human beings; both certainly mature earlier than in the Eastern States. Physicians, however, are inclined to trace the remarkable effect on women, observed here, as much to change of climate as to any peculiar power in it. I have heard of some very large families here—one of twenty-eight children, all of one mother. But it should be remembered that the great checks on increase of population are always artificial, or economical, rather than want of physical power; and here luxury does not make children a weariness, or poverty a burden.

The children in the country and from the wealthier classes of the city seem more ruddy, healthy-looking, and prettier than ours in the East. Among the working-people of San Francisco they are as pale, peaked and nervous, with brains as much overworked as in our cities. It is said that babies do not suffer from teething, as do ours, and mothers do not dread "the second Summer," as at home.

The young girls of the city show a great deal of beauty, and such rich bloom of complexion as we seldom see in the Atlantic border.

The coast physique will, no doubt, be merely the American type improved. The inhabitant of the Sierras and the central river-bottoms will ultimately become more Asiatic or Arab-like in type—darker, sparer, and, on the whole, with less muscular vigor—for the common diet of the plains will more and more be the delicious fruits and vegetables of that region, and a fruit or vegetable-eating race is never so vigorous or energetic as a meat-eating.

The South of California will tend toward an Italian or Moorish type, under the enervating influence of climate and a bountiful fruit-diet. A "Southern" aspect is already very perceptible even in the pure Anglo-Saxons of Los Angeles and its neighborhood.

Still in all these theoretical remarks I desire to enter a most distinct *caveat* against a thesis which is now being maintained by a distinguished American scientific authority—that climate is all powerful in determining the mental and moral tendencies of a people. Climate is only one element in forming a race; many other circumstances enter, among them, first of all, *blood or race*—that is inherited tendencies, strengthened by the influence of a long line of ancestors. All the facts of the science of ethnology are against the theory of climate as the determining cause.

Even color cannot be explained by climate alone. Isothermals are strong, but they can never produce "the love-songs of Persia in the dells of Sonora," or the poetry of the Hebrews in the canyons of the Sierras, or "the civilization of Peru" on the American shores of the Pacific, any more than they have made Europe and Asia alike, or even Asia like itself in the same temperature under the same rain-fall. The power of the principle of inheritance, though modified in the course of ages as to the qualities it transmits by natural selection, is far stronger than most influences of climate.

In observations so purely speculative as these, looking to far centuries in the future, I may be permitted to note what will be the inevitable political effect of the imperceptible but powerful agencies which are now slowly building up a new race on the Pacific. Five hundred or a thousand years from now, when we have a sort of Anglo-American Chinese Empire of hundreds of millions, east of the Rocky Mountains—the leading community of the world—there will be another magnificent Republic, or series of Republics, on the Pacific Coast, beginning their independent existence of centuries. Whether, in that distant period, the Imperial Union should consent or not to a voluntary separation of its superb Pacific provinces, we cannot predict, but we can assuredly prophecy that whenever a great population on this coast desire to be independent, they will certainly become so. A world in arms could not subdue such a remote region as this, or reannex it by force to the United States. Of course, for generations to come there will be an enthusiastic loyalty on this coast to the Union. But the influences of climate and circumstances are too strong. This is now a separate world from ours. Its climate, its fauna and flora, its productions, its mode of agriculture, its arts, its relations to other countries, its interests, its questions of finance, government, law and morality, are all different from our own. Everything here is peculiar and original, even now. Mighty barriers of desert and mountain separate this region now, and always will, from the civilized world. Two or three railroads over this vast wilderness will be mere threads of connection with Europe and America. And if there be such contrasts and differences now in twenty years between the people and region east and west of the Rocky Mountains, what will there be in a hundred or five hundred years? It is true that the ideas, the manners, the Government, the religion implanted here, are American—yes, Puritan. These they will always be, but there can be no doubt that in a remote future they will be embodied in a new race of the English-speaking family, and under a separate and independent popular government. C. L. B.

CHINA.

The Cruise of the Oneida—The Java Islands—Singapore and its Population.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SINGAPORE, Monday, Nov. 4, 1867.

On Tuesday, Sept. 24, the *Oneida* steamed out Simon's Bay, directing her course to the fortieth parallel of latitude, where we catch the brave West wind. In a few days the weather and the sea alike became rough, and the barometer indicated a coming storm. We saw a petrel with a cloth tied about its neck, which gave birth to all sorts of conjectures, but as we could not catch the bird the mystery remains unsolved. By the second week in October we were visited by the expected gale, which proved itself to be a perfect cyclone. At noon of the 15th black clouds gathered over the sky, and the barometer began to fall rapidly. "All hands to reef topsails," shouts the captain. The wind blows more fiercely, and the sea boils still higher, while the barometer falls lower still. "All hands to shorten sail" is the next order, and the sails are all furled and storm-sails set. Night comes on; now the seas begin to break over the deck, and the hatches are nailed down and covered with tarpaulin. We are hauled close to the wind, and as the vessel rolls from side to side, one can see the waves white with wrath piled up on either hand. The barometer still falls, showing that we are approaching the awful vortex of the revolving storm. Such seas our sailors have never met before; they heap one on top the other like great black hills crested with foam. Soon we were struck by a sudden squall. It seemed as though Eolus had let loose upon us all his power, but our good ship rode bravely through the war of elements, until after a while the storm abated. We found our only damage was that the starboard bow-sprit shroud was carried away; the head likewise. The main try-sail had blown out of its fastenings, and a portion of the after-guy of the dingy was lost, all of which was of small importance. During the very height of the tempest the petrels gathered about the ship, running over the water and chasing each other like spirits of the storm. The petrel is, with the sailor, a sacred bird, and should any one kill one of them, he would be sorely punished. It is held that they are animated by the souls of dead sailors, who thus renew their marine adventures. The storm having passed, we entered the balmy region of the trade winds, and found the sea calm and beautiful. No where seems earth so distant and heaven so near as on the tropical ocean. The sea is full of mystery and full of life, and the sky, so blue and flecked with countless clouds, gently soothes one into a dreamy abstraction. And those sunsets, so wondrous and grand, the consummation of the glory of the tropics and the apotheosis of the departing day!

OCT. 31.—This morning we sighted the Island of JAVA, which soon opened upon us its glorious verdure, being covered from the tops of the mountains to the very water's edge by rank tropical vegetation. Toward evening we entered the Straits of Sunda, the emerald gateway that opens to the dreamy East. Ranges of palm and cocoa-nut trees met our gaze, with here and there a light shimmering through their massy foliage, while behind them hills covered with rich verdure rolled back in irregular beauty. Next morning large numbers of Malays came in their rude canoes, and we were awakened by their noisy chattering. Every canoe had two or three of these fellows, each nearly or quite naked, and all struggling for the best chance at the ship's crew, in which they expected a market for their fruits and trinkets. The Island of Java, though exceeding the State of New-York in point of size only 1,000 square miles, contains 11,000,000 of inhabitants. The Javanese are allied to the Malay race, and are the most civilized of the nations of the East. The exports of the isle include the choicest coffee, indigo, nutmegs, clover, cotton and tobacco. It is owned by the Dutch, "the Power that once stretched its hand through every clime," and nearly every vessel we see flies the colors of that nation. The next day we steamed onward and entered what is called the Java Sea. The deep indigo blue of the Indian Ocean changed into an emerald green, and then gradually became brown, the water being smooth as glass.

We have never seen such skies as now cover the heavens, and never such magnificence of cloud-scape. As the islands sink into the bosom of the sea the mirage transiers them to the sky, and you see them floating mysteriously in the distant azure. Sometimes the sails of a vessel separated from the hull appear above the horizon like a phantom ship holding its way through a shadowy sea. Soon we were in Rio Sarait, which leads from the China Sea to Singapore. It is dotted on every side with small round or oval islands, each covered with tall, graceful palms, and clothed with rich verdure down to the water's edge. An occasional junk or Malay proa gave to the whole a thoroughly Eastern aspect. On Nov. 3 we came in sight of Singapore, and by five in the afternoon had anchored and were surrounded by several hundred almost naked Malays, all in pursuit of grain. So at length we are in the East, the land that peopled the world, in the midst of an old civilization, and breathing an atmosphere redolent of the past. An old world, an old language, an old religion is before us, and yet, oft as they may be, to us they are entirely new. On every side one may see representatives of all the nations of the Orient. Here, for instance, is the Malay, tall, lithe and active, with clear eyes, shaved head, and a skin darker than that of a Cherokee or a Seminole. He wears no raiment excepting the strip of bright red cloth which is smoothed about his loins, and while startling one with this strange appearance he adds to the surprise by jabbering away in an unknown tongue, at the same time holding up his wares at our ship-side in the most attractive manner.

Contrasted with this fellow you see the almond-eyed Chinaman setting quietly in his boat and exhibiting a remarkable composure. He has a bald-headed old slave to row, and the boat has a dragon's face for its figurehead. The owner sets on his haunches, holds his umbrella over his head, brings his long cue forward for protection, and looks as contented as though his business was pleasure instead of gain; nothing seems to disturb the equanimity of this "John Chinaman." He will wait until his chance may come, and then he will make the best of it. Here comes a turbaned and haughty Hindoo clad in white, with bare feet, and with the mark of his caste blazoned on his forehead. How proudly he struts across the deck. On the other hand we meet an austere Musselman, at least he looks so, who with an air of dignity, a dark complexion and a slight beard, touches his queer little hat to you with a show of profound respect. But their numbers now produce noise and confusion. They leap with surprising agility from their prow and clamber like monkeys up the ship-side. Your curiosity having been satisfied, you meet them at the gangway and attempt to drive them off; but in a moment they are creeping through the gun ports. They beckon to you over the gunwale and peer at you through every hawse-hole until disgusted with the scene you rush below and take refuge in the ward-room, when to your horror a black-face stares at you through the air port. They filled us with that feeling of horror and loathing described so fearfully by DE QUINCEY in his *Opium Eater*. Evening approached and the motley host of tormentors departed. The sky and sea seemed to vie in their variety of exquisite tints. The departing prows shot over the crimson waters, each leaving a wake like the train of a sea-serpent, and the masts of the shipping were bathed in a violet light which became momently more subdued until the pale moon crept out of the horizon and commenced the empire of night. The next day a party of us went ashore. On landing a crowd of Malays rushed up to offer their services, and though the latter were declined in the language of signs they persisted in following us. It was an amusing spectacle, the American officers and their Malay followers, whom they could not shake off, marching along, "the observed of all observers," while an occasional anathema was delivered at the persistent crowd. One of the latter led a horse which drew a small wagon. Two others walked ahead with solemn face, the advance guard of this escort of honor. The street was wide and seemed full of Chinese with their shaven heads and long cues, some clad in the usual loose cotton sack and trowsers, others half naked. They seemed to be enjoying the cool of the day and were chatting and laughing together, smoking and playing with their children. The houses on either side of the street were low and gloomy. The ground front of each one was a small room well opened to the street, in which they either keep a stock of petty wares or carry on their domestic work. We saw no women, as the Chinese keep them very secluded. As for this so-called Celestial race we are throughly disgusted with it. They are contemptible in appearance and base in character, and the habitual expression of their countenances is that of deceit. We attended service the Sabbath after our arrival in the Episcopal Church, which is a structure of great beauty. The "punkas" or fans moved slowly to and fro with a refreshing motion, being impelled by a number of blacks who stood outside, and who were dressed in the Hindoo costume. Behind the minister stood a Malay waving a punka over the head of the former. As we emerged from the church and felt the soft, spicy air fanning our cheeks we began to realize our position and to contrast it with home. Here we stood in the midst of what has been so truly called "the ancient, monumental, cruel, and elaborate religions of Asia," surrounded by manners and customs whose antiquity brings the existence of the New World within the limits of a day, and by a population miserably poor and both physically and mentally degraded.

Singapore was purchased of its rulers in 1819 by Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES, who rendered it the chief English naval depot in the Asiatic waters, and at the same time made it a free port. All nations of the globe are represented in its crowds, although the Chinese monopolize its trade, as they do all over the East. They rival the Jew in money-getting, and no other people can survive their competition. As for religion, the pagoda and the mosque stand in occasional proximity to Protestant and Romish churches, and the Brahmin and the Buddhist can boast their places of worship. On this account the novelty and variety of costumes attract one's attention. The superstitions of India, the wild habits of the Malay Archipelago, and the ancient rites of Chinese worship are endlessly thrown into contact, but never blend. Occasionally one sees the venerable Parsee, the follower of ZOROASTER, still clinging to his ancestral faith and prostrating himself before the rising sun. The Englishman frequently rattles along in his "garey," a little wagon drawn by a pony so small that one might with very little effort leap over him. The plaintive cries of the fruit venders and water-carriers everywhere ring in one's ear, and the air is filled with the perfume of burning Joss sticks which the Chinese keep lighted before the images of their ancestors or before that of their god Fo. Singapore is the name not only of a city, but of the island on which the city is built. The latter is separated by a narrow street from the mainland which is infested with tigers. These at low water cross over to the island in search of prey, and woe to the unfortunate wretch who may come within their range. They lie in wait in the jungles, and should any one leave the main road and venture into the former he is at once liable to be pounced upon. It is said that they show preference for the Chinese, and hence any one is safe from their attack if in company with a Celestial, and, if report be true, three hundred of the latter are carried off annually. Several of these fierce animals are on exhibition at the Botanical Gardens.

"John Chinaman" has visited us occasionally, and has amused us with his "pigeon English." We are supplied with white clothing and shoes of Chinese manufacture. The Chinese are persistent chapmen, and after you have refused to purchase a dozen times you yield to the thirteenth entreaty merely to escape the crook-eyed fellow who has followed you all over the ship. Pantaloons were proffered us. We did not wish any. The reply is "I makey a pair tomorrow; one dollar and three quarters; no likey no take." The prices are certainly reasonable when compared with those of New-York. They make enameled shoes at $1 75 a pair, and these are a very good substitute for patent leather. Canvas shoes are seventy-five cents. Light knit shirts $3 per dozen. On the other hand, board is very dear, the terms at the hotel being $2 50 per day. Mexican dollars are the currency of this part of Asia in preference even to the sovereign, which is worth but $4 80 in silver. For fruits, we have pine-apples and bananas, nectarines and oranges, while inferior apples from England may occasionally be obtained. Ice is worth ten cents a pound. Being now in a land of hard currency we must say it is a cumbrous thing, and we much prefer the light and convenient greenback, traduced, slandered and deprecated though it be. MARTEL.

UTAH.

The Mormon Press on the Congressional Anti-Polygamy Bill—Hard Times—Theatricals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1868.

The Mormon newspapers and community in general have been considerably enlivened of late by the arrival and publication of Senator CRAGIN's Utah bill. It was published by the *Telegraph* and *Deseret News*. The *Telegraph* took it rather jovially, and regarded the bill as a joke, for the amusement of Congress, rather than for the purpose of becoming a law. The *News* regarded the bill with dignified seriousness, and indulged in a chapter or two of pithy, nervous comment, full of the strongest indignation. The community discuss the question, but do not seem to seriously apprehend any trouble from it, or, if they do, the care of providing for the comforts of life puts pretty much out of mind any trouble apprehended from the Utah question in connection with Congress.

By the strictest of the Mormons, this bill is considered one of the most oppressive ever provided against them in Congress. They do not appear to be very powerfully exercised over the subject, as there is in them a large streak of the old Puritan faith and feeling, that an overruling Power directs and disposes of the propositions of men, and that therefore everything will come out right in the end, although it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to see beforehand exactly the turn which events will take. So the feeling takes the turn of hopeful resignation to the Divine will, with much confidence that "all these afflictions" are necessary, and will add materially to the future "weight of glory" in store for all faithful Mormons.

With the "Gentile" portion of the community, the subject is viewed with exultation by the more fiery, but with much indifference by the more moderate.

Dull, duller, dullest, are the words in connection with business. The dullest Christmas, the dullest New-Year ever known here, is the general complaint. "If it were not for next Summer's trade, I would close," says one. "I never took less money any week, while I have been on this street, than I have done this week," says another, and so the story goes, showing that New-York and other Eastern cities are not the only ones suffering from the current depression of trade.

In connection with this dullness and these consequent "hard times," the Mormon community, through their religious organization, have been making considerable exertions and arrangements to feed the poor and to provide other necessaries and comforts for them. Female relief societies and other institutions of similar intent have been established and put into working order, to search out the poor and supply them with the things most needful, the supplies to be furnished by donations, and particularly by what are termed "fast offerings," the first Thursday in each month being Mormon fast days—not very generally observed, but latterly freshly recommended for general observance.

The very wet weather of the whole of December and the beginning of January no longer continues. There has been some sharp frosts, but changeable is the meteorological condition at present, quite frequently a snow-storm, rather light than heavy, occasionally a thaw. The ground is scarcely covered with snow and the sleighing is indifferent, very, to the intense disgust of hundreds.

On Saturday Mr. and Miss COULDOCK concluded their engagement at the Theatre of this city. The very rainy weather during the whole time, with scarcely a fine day, prevented a very heavy attendance. Nevertheless, on New-Year's eve Miss COULDOCK had a good benefit, bad weather and stringent times considered, and on the occasion she was presented with a gold watch and chain, the offering of some admirers of her abilities as an actress.

This morning the two left, per stage, for San Francisco, where they are engaged to appear on the 20th.

Mr. JAMES STARK succeeds the COULDOCKS as the star. His first appearance was on Tuesday as *Brutus*, in the play of that name. His second is to-night in "Richelieu." "Money," *Faisiaff*, and "Lear" are spoken of in connection with him. His engagement only extends to six nights. The COULDOCKS played five weeks this last engagement, and four weeks in August, the interim in Montana. The STONES played three months, or nearly. All three times a week, rarely four. The Salt Lake Theatre is a large one, and more suitable for spectacular and sensation drama than for neat character acting, though it has to do duty for all kinds. It is not the easiest theatre in the world to play in.

The Meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 22.

A meeting of the Trustees of the "Peabody Educational Fund" was held yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Spottswood Hotel. The following named gentlemen were present: Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New-York; Ex-Gov. William Aiken, of South Carolina; Ex-Gov. John A. Clifford, of Massachusetts; George N. Eaton, Esq., of Maryland; Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, United States Army; Bishop Charles P. McIlvaine, of Ohio; George W. Riggs, Esq., of Washington; George Peabody Russell, of Massachusetts; Samuel Wetmore, Esq., of New-York; and Dr. Sears, General Agent.

The following trustees were absent: Hon. R. C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, Hon. William C. Rives of Virginia, William M. Evarts, Esq., of New-York; Admiral Farragut, E. A. Bradford, Esq., of Louisiana, and Charles Macalester, of Pennsylvania. Hon. William C. Rives, the venerable representative of Virginia, was detained at home by infirm health.

Hon. Hamilton Fish of New-York, Vice-Chairman, presided in the absence of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the chairman, and George Peabody Russel, Esq., of Massachusetts, acted as Secretary.

The reports of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE, treasurer, and of Bishop MCILVAINE, chairman of the Executive Committee, were received and approved; after which the report of the Rev. Dr. SEARS, general agent, was read and considered by the Board. The report of Dr. SEARS is quite lengthy, and is not yet ready for publication. It gives an interesting narrative of the operations of the general agent during the past year, showing that he has visited the States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. Everywhere he was received with courtesy and the kindest attentions. The Southern people seemed gratefully to appreciate Mr. PEABODY's gift, and to be ready to cooperate in any way with the trustees to accomplish the designs of the donor. They are specially interested in the proposed plan for the establishment of normal schools, and the observations of the general agent lead him to believe that these institutions will be everywhere crowned with success. Dr. SEARS has taken up his residence in Staunton, in our State, and is much pleased with his reception by the good people of that section.

After the reading of this report there was considerable desultory conversation about the matter in hand, but no further action was taken, as the trustees generally desired to consult as to the course to be pursued. All seemed impressed with the importance of the work, and Gen. GRANT was decided in expressing his belief that the donation of Mr. PEABODY would accomplish much for the welfare of the South.

The trustees adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when it is proposed to make appropriations to defray expenses incurred since February last, and to adopt some definite course of action for the future. Larger appropriations may be deferred until the annual meeting, which takes place on the third Thursday in June, in New-York City.

It is understood that Dr. SEARS will address the Convention now in session on the subject of education.

Revised Estimates for the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy, in view of the contemplated reduction of the navy and marine force, in accordance with bills now before Congress and the resolution lately passed by the House of Representatives, that it is unnecessary to proceed further at present in naval constructing or repairs, sent a letter to the Speaker on Wednesday revising and reducing the estimates submitted by him to Congress, and retaining only such as were deemed vitally essential to the preservation of the property of the Government. Only those appropriations are now asked which are indispensable, and without which the service would be more or less crippled.

The Secretary says in his communication that the importance of placing the navy-yards in a condition to meet any emergency that may hereafter arise, has been brought to the attention of Congress in his annual reports, and in his estimates submitted therewith appropriations have been asked to place them in proper condition. As Congress has shown a disposition, however, to postpone to a future day the necessary improvements of our NAVY-YARDS, he submits the revised estimates as what is absolutely necessary. The estimates submitted with the last annual report of the Secretary amounted to $47,317,183 95; the revised estimates to $24,924,578 03, a reduction of $22,392,705 92, or about one-half.

A Reminiscence of the Early Days of the War.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Jan. 23.

One of the incidents at the Sherman presentation is noteworthy, as recalling what many are prone to forget. After the ceremony of presentation was over, the company called out for Mr. S. S. Cox who remarked that at the beginning of the war its magnitude was underrated by the great body of statesmen, politicians and people. But there were three men who seemed to appreciate its immensity, said Mr. COX. Judge DOUGLAS had told him, on his way to Illinois, before his decease, that the "war would be tremendous, and the preparations should be stupendous;" that Gen. SHERMAN had been accounted crazy because he had said that two hundred thousand men were required in the West; that Senator CAMERON (who was never accounted crazy, however,) had thought a million would be required. He proposed to toast the "War Minister whose prescience was equal to the great emergency." The toast was received with applause, and the General came forward to acknowledge the compliment, amid applause and congratulations.

The Proposed International Boat Race.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 23.

The invitation mentioned some time since as having been sent from the Harvard College crew to the Oxford (England) University crew to row an international race, has been responded to by Mr. F. WILLIAM, the President of the Oxford University Club, who states that his Club would be happy to make a match with Harvard on terms similar to those under which the annual match with the Cambridge University is rowed, viz.: to row in eight-oared boats steered by coxswains, without any other restrictions as to size of boats, etc., over a fair course of three miles or more, and clear, as far as possible, from any obstructions. As the Harvard Club proposed to row without coxswains, and as the Oxford crew always have one, the Harvard gentlemen have again written to propose that each crew shall have the privilege of carrying a coxswain or not, thus giving an opportunity to test the American system of rowing against the English. Mr. WILLIAM, in his letter in answer to the first one from the Harvard gentlemen, says that an under-graduate of Oxford is willing to row any member of Harvard College upon mutually agreed terms, and that another English amateur, who had lately left Oxford, was willing to make a match with any amateur in America. If a race should occur it will be early in September.

Grand Army of the Republic—Gen. Logan Assumes Command.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Comrades, in accepting the position as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which your representatives assembled in Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th inst., elevated me, I assure you of my profound appreciation of the high honor conferred. It shall be a duty subordinate to no other to so administer the trusts thus reposed, that our order shall attain the preëminence to which its objects and missions entitle it. The rules and regulations you have adopted as your guide, contain a declaration of principles which it may be well to notice as setting forth the purposes and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic. You have said in your fundimental law the results designed to be accomplished are first: The preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together with the strong cords of love and affection the soldiers, sailors and marines who have stood together in many battles, single engagements and marches. Second, to make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor and material aid to those in need of assistance. Third, to make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of the orphans of soldiers, sailors and marines, and for the maintenance of the widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors and marines. Fourth, for the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age, or misfortune. Fifth, for the establishment and defence of the rights of the late soldiers, sailors and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 26, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The larger portion of the cable news is, as usual, devoted to incidents of the Fenian excitement in Great Britain. The action of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the American nation with the Fenians, causes considerable feeling. Telegrams from France announce that the Government has officially proclaimed the new army law as pledge of continued peace. Ten of the Paris liberal newspapers have been heavily fined for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif. Yesterday, a wild rumor was current that in case of war, Prussia had secured the use of the United States navy. Despatches from Prague announce the recent occurrence and speedy suppression of serious anti-ministerial disturbances. Intelligence from Madrid and from Abyssinia is confirmatory of previous despatches relative to an anticipated insurrection in Aragon, and an imminent battle between King THEODORUS and the rebels besetting his palace.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday.

In the House, the day was devoted to general debate. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. SITGREAVES discussed the state of the Union from a "Christian standpoint," and holding that the rebellion and its fruits were directly chargeable to the spirit of Radicalism which pervaded the land. He was replied to by Mr. PRICE. Mr. MORRELL addressed the Committee on the question of the finances. Mr. WILLIAMS denounced the Democratic Party; and Mr. STONE discussed the reconstruction policy of Congress. After which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The only public library in Alaska consists of about 1,500 volumes, with government records, maps and manuscripts. The only American volume is a copy of WENDELL PHILLIPS' speeches. The other volumes are printed in Russian, with a sprinkling of the Swedish, German and French.

The Illinois Republican State Convention is to be held in Peoria on the 6th of May. The Convention will nominate a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, and appoint delegates to the National Convention.

In the Lewiston (Me.) Municipal Court, on the 20th inst., CHARLES INGALLS, of Auburn, was arraigned on a warrant charging him with mixing poison with liquor seized at his store with intent to kill the State Constables WALDRON, PHILLIPS and SMITH.

A portrait of JEFFERSON, said to be the last original picture since the burning of the Smithsonian Gallery, is offered for sale to the Kentucky Legislature.

Hon. WALTER S. BURGESS, of Cranston, has been elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge SHEARMAN.

An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court by ROBERT P. NOAH, to recover from JOHN PENTLAND and EZRA B. WESTON the sum of $1,865, lost at the game of faro, in November last. The case came before Judge CARDOZO on a motion made by the defendants to have the complaint made more definite and certain as to what inducements were held out to the plaintiff to engage in the game in which the money was lost, and also as to what is the nature of faro, and how it is played. The Court yesterday granted the defendants' motion, with costs.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and adopted the Tax Levy making the appropriations for the support of the City Government for the present year. A resolution to increase the salaries of the Clerks of the Common Council was laid over. A resolution to remove the Loew Bridge to the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, was laid over.

The case of FISK & BELDEN vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, was before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, again yesterday, on some preliminary motions. After hearing argument, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision. The argument of the case on the merits was postponed until next Saturday.

The one hundred and eighth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS was commemorated last evening by a dinner, given at the Pacific Hotel, by the Burns Club of this City. Mr. HOSEA PERKINS, HARRY SMITH, JAS. NICHOLSON, ROBERT CRAWFORD, J. H. LYONS and others, responded to toasts, and songs were sung by Mr. A. INGLIS, JAS. GIBSON, ROBERT ANDERSON and others.

JOHN FLYNN, proprietor of a drinking saloon corner of Spring and Thompson-streets, has been arrested by Marshal MURRAY for having in his possession bonds stolen from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in July last. He was held to bail in $10,000.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Mayor HOFFMAN appeared to prosecute a man whose arrest he had caused for cruelly treating his horses. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined $10.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and concurred in the Tax Levy. The gross amount of the levy is $11,299,393 48.

The State of Europe—The Attitude of Russia.

The news from Europe bodes ill for the speedy inauguration of that permanent and universal peace which has so confidently been predicted in certain quarters, and which is especially talked about in time of great exhibitions, and such like shows. It would really seem as if the only result of such things in Europe was that by enabling nations to become better acquainted with each other they furnish them with more ample data on which to establish a feeling of cordial hatred. Certain it is that just as the gathering of nations at the Paris Exposition of last year was greater than that at any previous affair of the kind, so the fear, distrust, and hatred with which the Powers of Europe look upon each other have rarely been equaled.

The nations are no longer "snarling at each other's heels" only, but showing their teeth and uttering tolerably loud barks of defiance at each other. France avowedly aims at being the dominant Power in Europe, and is putting forth her gigantic military strength to the very utmost in order to "startle attentive ears." As yet, whatever the impression conveyed to the mind of Count BISMARCK by his attentive ears, he shows no outward sign of being startled. His assurance that there would be no war between Prussia and France this year certainly does not give that idea. It looks very much like one of those covert diplomatic sneers in which BISMARCK excels. It is much in the style of his language during the Luxemburg difficulty, which proved so galling to French pride. When he then spoke of the prospects of peace, he constantly conveyed the idea that what he really meant was, that France dared not fight. And no sneer could be more wounding to NAPOLEON that his continued expression, with the apparent air of a sincere friend, of his hope that the Emperor could not be led into enterprises that might "endanger his dynasty."

But Count BISMARCK's are not the only attentive ears that have heard M. ROUHER's words. They have been heard in Russia, and the manner in which they have been received is ominous. Russian journals are not given to writing at hazard on grave political matters, and their tone at this juncture is far from pacific. In fact, the position now arrogated by France is so utterly inconsistent with Russian interests, that it is difficult to see how Russia can accept the situation quietly. To allow NAPOLEON to dictate in the Eastern question without an effort on her part is too foreign to all traditions, and too destructive of all her most cherished schemes, for us to imagine that she will permit it. The worst sign in Europe at the present moment is the steady growth of the feeling that war is not only inevitable, but that it is in reality preferable to the existing state of uncertainty and distrust. Trade is paralyzed, people are ground down with taxation, millions of men are withdrawn from productive industry, and no European nation can trust its neighbors. Historians talk of the "battles of kites and crows" which characterize Saxon times in England, but the present melancholy state of Europe might well be described in similar terms. *Quid quid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.* There is no great principle at stake, and no real antagonism of peoples. Yet there will shortly be more men under arms in Europe, in a time of so-called peace, than there ever were during the convulsions of the beginning of the present century.

"Pleas for Marriage"—Who is at Fault?

Things must certainly have come to an extraordinary pass with the human race when the clergy of the principal cities of the world have to go about delivering "pleas for marriage," and urging men and women to the performance of duties which heretofore have needed no other stimulus than that of nature. In Paris we hear of the eloquent Father HYACINTHE drawing multitudes of brilliant women, every Sunday, to listen to his thrilling appeals in behalf of matrimony and maternity. In London the clergymen of every sect are treating the subject as one of the most vital of the times, and are laboring with might and main to sustain an institution which hundreds of thousands of competent cockneys wholly ignore. In this city also, where celibacy is less common among marriageable people than in London or Paris, the clergy have begun to charge bachelors and spinsters with the necessity of getting married; and we have heard of a number of notable discourses on the subject, one of which was Dr. WILLETT's plea for marriage, delivered in an up-town Presbyterian church on Monday last.

In England, the subject is becoming so formidable as to engage the attention of social philosophers as well as religious teachers. It is found that marriage has fallen into disuse among what are called the "educated classes" to an alarming extent. There are no less than one million two hundred thousand surplus spinsters in the Kingdom, with no hope of wedded bliss and no expectation of ever proudly dandling their offspring on their maternal knees. It must be confessed that the spectacle is altogether pathetic, and entirely unnatural, and extremely perilous to the welfare of the State. The question reaches to the foundation of public morals, and stretches to the indefinite future,—if, indeed, we can predicate an indefinite existence for the race after the sexes shall have entirely ignored their natural and legitimate relations with each other.

Those English journals which give most attention to the subject—and all the English journals are constantly discussing it—blame the women entirely for the decay of marriage. The sum of their arguments is that the assumptions of fashionable women now-a-days are altogether intolerable to manhood. It is not merely that the growth of their extravagance has kept pace with the decay of their domestic capacity, but that the new ideas which have got into their heads, of feminine superiority and dominance, are such as to make marital happiness impossible. Instead of the old relations of man with woman, where the former, as head of the household, ordered its system and governed its affairs, we have an entire inversion of the sexes, in which man, with his superiority of intellect and his knowledge of the world and of life, is subordinated to woman, whose inferiority is necessitated by her narrower range of experience. In this way wives have become social tyrants, terrible to have or to contemplate having, and the characteristics they possess are such as to offer man no compensation for the loss of the independence and freedom which are possible while he remains unwedded. This view of the case is urged with almost intolerable bitterness and sarcasm by the *Saturday Review*. It finds in the extensive disuse of marriage among the "better classes" of men only ground for assaulting the "better classes" of women, and it sees in the million bachelors and spinsters who are doomed to confront each other in grim defiance through life, only reason for setting one class more sternly against its opposite, in the evident hope that the weaker must ultimately go to the wall.

It would be a wretched subject, if there were not such immense results hanging upon it. It would be paltry work in the *Saturday Reviewers* to assail feminine foibles, if it were not that their grounds of assault are really those which are assumed by the vast masses of "educated Englishmen," who now-a-days refuse to become husbands and fathers.

We can't tell whether the same charges are brought against American women by those bachelors whom our clergymen find it necessary to try to convert from their unbelief. We suppose that so far as pretension and extravagance are concerned, there are the same charges brought in New-York as in London. And the same is doubtless true of all the innumerable assumptions and preposterous claims of "rights," which are so acridly spoken of by the English Press. What the clergy say in reply to these things, we have not observed. Whether they deny their existence, or enter upon their defence, we are not aware. But if, while urging marriage, they desire to make it of that divine character claimed for it, they will be less eager to make light of anything in either sex which changes its original nature.

Telegraph Enterprises.

The success attending the working of the two submarine cables which connect the New and Old Worlds, and the one between Florida and Cuba, is attracting the attention of capitalists everywhere, and we hear of at least six other projects for similar enterprises. Last week a company of New-York business men organized under the name of the "Central American Cable Company," proposing at an early day to lay a cable between the island of Jamaica and the Isthmus of Panama. This company expect to obtain a grant from the Spanish Government to land the northern end of their line in Cuba, but if they fail in this, they propose to connect the new line with the existing Cuban cable at Key West, Fla. In addition to this, the Company intend to construct cable and land lines from Jamaica to St. Thomas *via* St. Domingo and Porto Rico. For this purpose negotiations are pending for the purchase of the Russian-American Company's Cable, and it is thought that the chief part of the work will have been completed by next Fall. Lines are also in process of construction between Rio Janeiro down the Atlantic coast of South America to Montevideo, to connect with the cable laid last year across the Rio de la Plata to Buenos Ayres. A company will construct a line next Fall across the Argentine Republic, on the Pacific side, from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, connecting the South Atlantic coast with the Pacific. The Spanish and American Company has also organized, under a grant and heavy subsidy from the Governments of Peru and Chili, to lay a cable within three years between Valparaiso and Callao. This Company are also taking the preliminary steps to extend their cable to Panama, thus bringing Calcutta, India, through the chain of cables and land lines into communication with Rio Janeiro. The total number of miles of telegraph wire now laid or projected to bring about the result we have indicated, will reach seven thousand four hundred and eighty. The benefits which will enure to American commerce by the diversion of the trade of the West Indies and South America from the channels in which it now runs, can scarcely be over-estimated should these telegraph plans be consummated.

The Two Napoleons.

The Emperor's action upon Prince NAPOLEON's pamphlet does not necessarily give a clue to the tone of its contents. From this reported veto we could not safely conclude that the opinions of the Prince had excited the anger of the Emperor. The prohibition might turn out to be a postponement; or, had the head of the family himself written the work, he might conceivably have reasons for prohibiting its issue. Of course, however, the probabilities are that the book offends by direct or inferential criticisms upon Imperial policy.

Taken with the recent forays against the Opposition Press, the fact that Prince NAPOLEON cannot discuss in public, over his own signature, or with his admitted authorship, the "foreign and domestic affairs of France," shows how reluctant the Emperor still is to admit public opinion as a controlling element in his Government. That he has absorbed executive functions within himself to an extent not customary even among despotic princes, is well known, for probably no monarch in Europe is so chary of apportioning even minor authority to subordinates. But he obviously distrusts even public criticism of the affairs of France; he is jealous of governmental suggestions coming from extraneous sources, and every brilliant line of policy launched in the *Corps Legislatif*, or struck out in the Paris Opposition journals, no matter how wise or good, goes freshly to his heart like the thrust of a poniard.

We think it was the London *Times* which, long ago, discussing the Imperial speeches at Amiens and Lille, and more particularly the words of PAULIN LIMAYRAC, "the Emperor gives himself no rest," declared that a day passed in the council of his Ministers is poor repose after a night on the railroad, and that the dust of a review in the Bois de Boulogne does not help the brain for the head-work of the Tuileries. But NAPOLEON is avaricious of power, and spares no labor that leads to it. A monarch whose chief aim is a little more control to-morrow than to-day, may well fancy the counsel of the Opposition as officious, and regret that there can be an Opposition at all. To advise such an one how to rule France is the most unpardonable of insults. Perhaps it would have been otherwise had the sceptre descended to him by hereditary transfer, when he, like other lineal heirs to sovereignty, might have been only too eager to portion and delegate its burdens.

The division of executive responsibility is usually fatal to a State, and the supreme authority is respected and powerful, partly in virtue of its singleness; but it is only the more ultra disciples of the Carlyle-school who admire the "one-man power" in the legislative or advisory part of government. It is clear that the "division-of-labor" doctrine of political economy cannot be safely pushed to the sovereignty of an empire nor to its ultimate executive responsibility. But, in our day, whoever undertakes to originate and carry out alone, all even of the chief governmental schemes of a nation so vast and so advanced as France, must needs be an extraordinary person. The "one-man" ability here must be enormous, or it will slip, now and then, into fatal blunders—the monarch himself must be, like the solitary offspring of the old fable—"one, but a lion."

That NAPOLEON III. has exhibited a wonderful executive capacity, a fertility of invention perhaps matchless among the European thrones, a marvelous range and grasp of governmental and social schemes, is indisputable. Emulating, perhaps, the versatility of his CÆSAR, if he do not dictate at once upon many subjects, at least he keeps scores of great projects moving side by side to their aim. It is not only the *rôle* of arbiter of Europe that he essays, but that of special guardian of Italy, patron of the Pope, friend of the Latin race in Mexico, pioneer of French civilization in Cochin-China, and of French commerce along the Asiatic shores of the Pacific and through the Indian seas. It is not alone in remodeling his vast army and moulding France into a nation of soldiers, nor in personally inventing or choosing the equipments and weapons for all three arms of the service, nor in rebuilding Paris, nor in renovating the industrial enterprises of France, nor in surmounting and tunneling the Alps, nor in excavating the Suez Canal, nor in presiding over the titled society of France, nor in entertaining the Kings and the Embassies of foreign nations, nor in addressing his troops or his subjects at chosen intervals, nor in preparing State papers and initiating legislation for the *Corps Legislatif*, on many subjects, that NAPOLEON is always to be found engaged; for these are but hasty enumerations of a part of the labors that occupy his time.

To this very variety and quantity of work must be traced some of NAPOLEON's false steps. A monarch so occupied should not, in addition, grudge the free suggestion by others of governmental policy, and be a miser in hoarding the power of discussion as well as the power of decision. From Prince NAPOLEON, or from JULES FAVRE, from THIERS, even from VICTOR HUGO and the proscribed, he might receive ideas and schemes of value, if there were freedom and safety in their utterance, and he would know, too, the untrammeled sentiment of his people. Executive decision is another matter; but in advisory and suggestive study or counsel there is seldom much to fear. More especially if, in all ages, it has been true that "in the multitude of counselors there is wisdom," the proverb is particularly apt in these modern days, when national success depends so much on the hearty enlistment in any enterprise of national sympathies. But the Bonapartes have their failings, like the Bourbons; and one is an unappeasable greed of control, and a jealousy of authority which chafes at its delegation and ill brooks even suggestion.

The American Fifteen-Inch Ordnance.

Some time ago the *Pall-Mall Gazette* elaborately took the TIMES to task for what now seems to have been a very moderate estimate of the capabilities of the navy 15-inch smooth-bore. The artillerists at Shoeburyness had been amusing themselves with the big American gun, and demonstrating to the satisfaction of everybody its inferiority by loading it with comparatively trivial charges. We ventured to predict that if 100 pounds of powder were put into the gun its first shot would penetrate and hopelessly ruin a target representing a section of the armor of any English iron-clad afloat. The actual trial outran the prophecy. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* fairly reported the results and admitted their significance; but it took up the new position that "the charge of 100 pounds of powder is an *exceptional* charge." In support of this assertion it quoted an opinion *said* to have been delivered by Admiral FARRAGUT, during his visit to the British dock-yards, to this effect:

"Ah! *you* may fire 100 pounds of powder, if you like; *we don't!*"

This point that 100 pounds of powder is an "exceptional" charge for the 15-inch smooth-bore has been repeated in every British journal of importance. We have seen it in the London *Times*, in the *Engineer*, in all the various scientific and military magazines from that day to this, and the very last issue (Jan. 3) of the *Mechanics' Magazine* returns to it and to that alleged quotation of Admiral FARRAGUT by which it is always accompanied. We have to say that we doubt whether the Admiral used the words attributed to him; and that, if he did, they reflect more upon him than upon the gun.

Although aware that the charge of 100 pounds of powder was an *habitual* one of late at Fort Monroe, and that the text-book on ordnance in use by our schoolboys contained the record of the scores of 100-pound charges which the 15-inch gun had endured before the trial in England, yet we have awaited the *official* figures in order to set the matter beyond dispute. These figures are contained in the Ordnance Report, just published.

Gen. DYER, the Chief of Ordnance, reports that the 15-inch gun mounted at Fortress Monroe has been fired seven times with 40 pounds of powder and a shell weighing 350 pounds; five times with 50 pounds and a 350-pound shell; seventy times with 50 pounds and a 434-pound shot; fifty-nine times with 55 pounds; one time with 60 pounds; one with 75 pounds; one with 80; one with 90, and *one hundred and twenty-five times* with 100 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 434 pounds. 434 or 435 pounds is the weight of each of the solid shot fired. It will be observed that here is a single 15-inch gun fired 270 times with charges of 40 pounds and more, and that nearly half of these were with charges of 100 pounds. These facts should set at rest the assertion repeated to this day by those unacquainted with the official facts that 100 pounds is an *exceptional* charge for our American smooth-bore.

Another fact of importance is that 100 pounds is the *habitual* charge for the 15-inch gun. The evidence is that now, having become accustomed to the larger charges, our artillerists do not return to the lesser ones—to the charges in vogue years ago, in the infancy of the gun. In the practice just recorded, the inferior charges were all introduced before resort had been had to 100-pound charges; and it is also worthy of note that Gen. DYER's report is dated last October, bringing the record only up to that time.

The London *Times*, after once declaring that a single 100-pound charge would burst the 15-inch gun, subsequent to Shoeburyness, asserted that "that charge could be used safely perhaps half-a-dozen times," but that it could *not* be used through an entire battle. Obviously the length of the battle would be an element for calculation in this general and diplomatic statement. One shot from the 15-inch gun decided the fate of the iron-clad *Atlanta*, and one ruined the magnificent plate of JOHN BROWN & SONS, three times as strong as the side of the iron-clad *Warrior*. However, Gen. DYER tells us not only that the 15-inch gun resisted 125 charges of 100 pounds of powder, but that "ten rounds with 100 pounds of powder and a solid shot were fired in thirty-five minutes." Some of our monitors carry two 15-inch guns, and others carry four. If a broadside iron-clad should receive a 435-pound shot, propelled by 100 pounds of powder, once in two minutes, or once a minute, the result, taking the experiment of the English artillerists themselves at Shoeburyness as an index, should seem to be satisfactory, and perhaps the battle would not be so long but the guns would "last" through it.

One thing alone need be added to complete the discussion of this special point, namely, that Gen. DYER says of the gun whose performances have just been described, "There is no enlargement of the bore from firing, and the metal has not been cut away by the powder. The gun appears to be perfectly serviceable in every respect."

We may conclude, therefore, that not only is the 100-pound charge not "exceptional," but that the gun is capable of continued and constant service with that charge, and even that any less charge should hereafter be exceptional. Our friends across the water seem to have so vivid an appreciation of the ruin wrought in the *Warrior* plate by the 15-inch shot, that we need not enlarge on that head. We only aimed to show officially that the same gun is capable of many repetitions of the same effect.

Emigration to Brazil.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to present a few facts to open the eyes of individuals who contemplate settling on the Amazon. Interested parties have published only the advantages of colonizing Brazil. It is no more than fair that the other side should also be given. The *Colonial*, published in Rio, is full of wholesale misrepresentation. I have no interest whatever in any colonization scheme, but speak simply as a traveler through the Empire.

In the first place, the Government stands in the way of success. Heavy import duties are charged, from 35 to 45 per cent., and now, since Jan. 1, 1868, it is ordered that 15 per cent. must be paid in English gold. The consequence has been that gold has risen to 28 or 30 above par, creating an additional tax.

Exportation is equally discouraging. There is a duty of 9 per cent. to be paid at the Custom-house, and 7 per cent. more at the Consulado. But this is not the sum total. Those who live outside of the province of Pará—say above Santarem, where most of the emigrants settle—must first pay an import duty of 13 per cent. to get their produce into Pará. For example, suppose you reside up the Tapajos River, perhaps the most desirable region on the Amazon. There are forests of cancho trees, and a fortune seems nigh at hand. But count the cost. The crude rubber can be bought there at 25 cents a pound; you pay 25 cents an arroba (32 pounds) for transportation down to Pará from Santarem, exclusive of canoe hire and labor of shipping; you pay 13 per cent. duty in entering Para; you pay the commission merchant 10 per cent., and 16 per cent. additional as export duty—making a total loss on your labor of about 50 per cent. To this must be added transportation to New-York and taxes there. Much money is realized in the rubber trade, but the bulk of it goes into the pockets of the commission merchant. Brazil abounds with some of the most valuable woods in the world, but is prevented from competing with other nations by this system of self-strangulation. Last year the export duty on timber from Pará was 12 per cent. Though situated on the edge of a boundless forest, that city consumes large quantities of North American pine.

Another way of raising money adopted by the Government is attended with great vexation, and sometimes with pecuniary loss to the emigrant. Nearly all the Imperial currency is paper. By a decree originating at Rio, a bill may suddenly fall below par. The Government, on some pretext, recalls an issue of a certain date, number and value—say $5,000, No. 7, July 1, 1866. This recall is published in the provincial papers, and holders are notified (if they happen to see the notice) that all such bills must be exchanged for a new issue within six months. Those not brought in at the end of that period lose ten per cent. of their value, and ten per cent. each following month, until the value of the note is *nil*. The result of this swindling transaction has been that many persons trading up the river have lost heavily, and now demand hard money. Change is very scarce in Pará, and a serious inconvenience to retailers has been the consequence.

The Government promises exemption from military duty, yet every naturalized citizen is subject to service in the National Guard to stand sentry at the palace, custom-house, arsenal and prison. In default of appearance, he is put in jail.

The Government promises to keep a supply of agricultural implements at Santarem for the convenience of emigrants, but all it has furnished are hoes, Brazilian axes and knives—plows, small, one-horse affairs, can be had only at one place in Pará.

The Government promises emigrants a provisional house of sufficient dimensions for a family—surveyed lots—a clearing of 2,000 yards, and seeds for the first year. But the emigrant finds matters quite different—not a seed is furnished, nor a lot surveyed. He must build his own house, and clear away every inch of land himself.

The Government promises sustenance for six months, but the official forces the emigrant to buy at his store and take what he happens to have. If you want beef, and he has none, you must take salt fish; you would like flour, but very likely you will be compelled to put up with farina.

One great drawback to agriculture is the scarcity of laborers. Labor is not high when found—only forty cents a day at Santarem; but the difficulty is in finding any hands at all. The poor *Roseuros* are caught and sent off to the war in Paraguay likewild cattle, leaving their families to look after themselves. Few of them will ever return, as the climate of the Rio Plata is death to the Amazonians. Want of laborers is the great cry throughout Brazil, and if Brazilians cannot obtain them, what can the emigrant expect? Indians do not care to work; hurry them, and they will leave immediately. Cattle are cheap, but horses are few.

Santarem, with a population of 1,500, and Manaos, 2,500, are poor markets, yet to send to Pará would hardly pay. Transportation is high—it costs $10 to transfer a goat from Pará to Santarem, a distance of four hundred miles.

Much of the land for fifteen or twenty miles back from the river is sandy; and far up the Tapajos, the most desirable spot in the Amazonas, the soil is not rich enough to grow onions. The low lands are liable to floods, and the highlands to drought. Cane grows luxuriantly, but it is not so juicy nor so sweet as that of our Southern States. Coffee, cacao, rubber and cashaça yield the best profits. The climate of the Amazon is healthy; but the people are rotting with venereal disease.

If the Government would remove the export duties, a man with capital enough to purchase land and stock, and maintain his family for a year, might soon become independent. But to be exiled for years from all society, to live on wild game, salt fish and farina, or pay dearly for every imported article, to have from sixteen to twenty-nine per cent. deducted from one's labor by export duty alone, and to be paid in a currency that perishes with the keeping, this is poor encouragment to emigration to Brazil.

VIATOR.

MINOR TOPICS.

That Abyssinian war is a curiosity in its way, and in nothing more curious than the manner of bringing it about. A book written by Dr. BLANC, one of THEODORE's captives, shows plainly enough that CAMERON, RASSAM and all the rest of them, treated that poor potentate with the greatest insolence—and they seemed to do it on purpose. They were forever "sticking pins into him," to use the words of NAPOLEON to express the treatment they gave him at St. Helena. THEODORE, being a usurper, is naturally jealous of his dignity and descent, and it is the tradition of his country that his family is derived from a certain Queen of Saba, or Sheba. RASSAM scoffed at this, and wrote in some of the journals that the King's mother was only a common woman—a negress, in fact. "You jackass!" exclaimed His Majesty, when he found it out, "you donkey, Mr. RASSAM. Why did you tell abusive lies of me in that way?" And the question was a pertinent one. ARUNGZEBE or SALADIN would have sent RASSAM's head flying from his shoulders for a less matter. The London *Times* admits that THEODORE was greatly exercised by those consuls and missionaries, who doubtless knew what they were about, as the King himself did, too.

An indignant California wine-producer of Los Angeles, reading in the papers that the French jury at the Paris Exposition rejected, at one fell swoop, whole tables of American wines because they detected cane and beet sugar in them, writes, with a knowing air, to the Sacramento *Union*, retorting very handsomely upon the critical Frenchmen. He says there is no known wine country that makes so much bad wine as France, nor any in which "sophistications" are carried on to so great an extent. He quotes [illegible], a respectable French wine author, as saying that "one-sixth of all the wines of France are good, one-sixth passable, one-sixth composed of wines that can be drank without disgust, and the other three-sixths comprehend all shades of quality, from bad to detestable." One advantage that he claims for California is undoubted—that while France, being but partially within the isothermal lines that limit the wine districts in Europe, rarely has a thoroughly good wine year, the equable and regular climate of California has never been known to fail in producing a rich and, chemically speaking, well-balanced grape. In short, we have the natural superiority. We have, however, much yet to learn in the careful and difficult art of manufacture.

The London *Saturday Review* has an article on the subject of character among the middle-class English, who, it says, are a good deal changed in their modes of thought and their ideas of things in general. Formerly the natural aspirations, discontents and fantasies of those classes were insular; whereas now they are becoming more cosmopolite, with a wider range of speculation. They were in the habit of imitating or grumbling, from a sort of servile envy which still looked to the aristocracy of the country, and held the ruling modes of England in respect. Now, it seems, the social malcontents treat the *régime* of things British with a certain freedom and irreverence, and, looking beyond the island to the rest of the world, ponder questions of human cooperation and equality and the possibilities and problems of democratic progress. All this means, simply, that education and growing intelligence are producing their natural results in England—that the multiplying contact of peoples with one another—"of man with man the world all o'er," is sharpening the human perceptions everywhere. This feeling of "community" is a great rouser-up of men's notions. They seem to be conscious of an increasing audience or spectatorship of their doings. As witness the activity of the Fenians.

The principle of electricity, which at present baffles the highest power of the human mind to comprehend it, seems, nevertheless, to indicate that it pervades the whole mass of the globe, and, perhaps, does its mysterious work in the great circuits of the universe. Men of science appear to think it has fused or formed the ores and crystals of the underground strata, and others identify it with the principle of life in all things organic. M. BLONDEAU, a chemist of Paris, has been working agricultural miracles with it. He has taken the seeds of various fruits—apples, pears, cherries, and so forth, and, passing over them a current of electricity, set them to grow, beside other seeds treated in the common way. The result has been a vast superiority of quantity and quality for the produce of the former. He electrified his corn, his peas and beans in the same way, with similar undeniable results. We wish M. BLONDEAU would try his current on the potatoes that are so apt to suffer from disease.

In the Queen's new volume, every English reader will turn first, probably, to the brief note in which she speaks of JOHN BROWN, the Highland "gillie." The simplicity and sincerity of the Queen's words regarding this servant ought to put forever to shame the abominable stories on the same subject, invented and caught up by the English Press and people. We in America are not over-enthusiastic believers in the infallibility of royalty, and have small respect for the alleged "divinity that doth hedge a king." But the report of the JOHN BROWN scandals was received here, we believe, with a tolerably universal disgust, and with a contempt for the English journals which lent them aid and encouragement. It is not so much a matter of sentiment, perhaps, as of a feeling akin to that which is inspired by a bird that "fouls its own nest."

A more exciting boat-race than has ever yet been rowed is now projected. The Harvard College crew has cordially invited the Oxford University crew to a friendly trial of skill. Seven successive victories over Cambridge has made Oxford the champion, in amateur boating, of Great Britain—a prestige which, in America, has, for many years, been enjoyed by Harvard; accordingly, the proposed match is styled an "International" one. Oxford accepts the Harvard challenge—provided the match be "rowed in eight-oared boats, with coxswains." Harvard always rows in six-oared boats, without a coxswain, and here is a difficulty. Harvard, however, proposes to agree on the eight oars—provided they can go without a coxswain. Being expert in making as straight a course without as with a coxswain, the Harvard crew naturally wishes to avoid carrying the extra weight. Accordingly, Harvard now proposes that each boat shall have the privilege of rowing with or without a coxswain, as it pleases. Should this match be made, it is safe to say it would be the boating sensation of the year.

The London *Spectator* lately declared that the great fault of the English as a people was thievery, which did not permit the nation to have a great navy or an effective army, thriving municipalities, or even a pure Parliament or a clean-handed Cabinet. The Springfield *Republican*, commenting on this, says that while our navy-yards and other public departments would show perhaps as much roguery as the English, we have a remedy in our periodical renewals of office-holders. But is the *Republican* sure that its logic is all right? There is a familiar fable, *apropos* of that argument. A fox fell into a swamp, and lay floundering and phlebotomized, as to his head, by a swarm of wasps, whereupon his friend, the swallow, offered to drive them all away. "Let them stay," groaned the fox; "let them stay! They are nearly gorged now, and can't take much more. But, if you send them off, a fresh set will come, and they won't leave a drop of blood in my body!" We hope there is nothing foxy or fabulous in the application of this.

There is a great deal of talk now-a-days about railroads and the various improvements therein, substituting more durable steel for the old iron rails, &c., but once in a while there comes a reversion to first principles that is refreshing. A Mr. HULBURT, of Jefferson County, New-York, has for the past eight years been successfully using a road which he built with rails of maple wood. The cost of the road, exclusive of grading, is about $1,000 per mile. The rails are four by six inches large, wedged edgewise every three feet into heavy notched ties, and with properly constructed wheels of five inches width can sustain the wear of very heavy loads. The sand and dust are soon crushed into the surface of the rails, making a hard and unwearing surface, besides giving good traction hold. Six miles of such a road have been in use for eight years. A new one of twenty-two miles is now constructing to connect the Clinton Iron Mines with the Otwegatchie Railroad, sixteen miles being completed and a part in operation. Cheap and effective contrivances of this kind are quite as valuable as more pretentious improvements.

The German Zollverein Report for the year before last, 1866, shows a vast increase in the iron trade of the country—the exports being equal in amount to the imports of that metal. A few years ago scarcely any iron goods were exported from Germany. The change is mainly owing to the iron manufactures of Prussia, which have latterly been carried on with remarkable activity, as if they were only the natural concomitant of her growing military system, which makes such a show of being prepared for every emergency in which she may need the best aid "of man and steel, the soldier and his sword."

Thanks to the weather—and to no one else that we are aware of—the ferries have thus far this Winter been kept comparatively open. But we see no signs of the erection of any of those gates called for by the City legislators, and still more loudly by the perils and necessities of every day. Every morning and afternoon the same scenes are enacted which a few weeks ago resulted in the death of an old gentleman at Fulton Ferry. Dense crowds await an incoming boat, and before the gap between the bridge and the boat is closed, the fight begins. How it happens that at least a score of men are not crushed under the bridge, or thrown under the feet of horses, or pushed overboard every day, we cannot understand. The American people take care of themselves, generally, and on that fact the Companies count for immunity from accidents—though why they should have also impunity when accidents do happen, we cannot say. No passenger should be permitted to approach the passage to any incoming boat until it is cleared of the boat's load. The Jersey ferries accomplish this without inconvenience to anybody. Where are the Brooklyn Ferry Company's *gates?*

Some philosopher says most men have a spice of the tiger in their composition. The college lads of New-England have a custom which seems to show the large predominance of that wild beast, even in the sequestered seats of the muses. Sets of them will come to an agreement to fall upon some solitary fellow student who may be unpopular, and have no "crowd" at his back, and give him what they call a "hazing"—that is, a mauling, a punching, a sore head and a general worrying all over. Sometimes the victim dodges, parries and keeps cool—he grins and goes through it, with a certain sort of discretion. Others lose temper terribly. The other day, at Amherst College, a lad named BROWN was attacked by a number of brother students in disguise, but he retorted in such a manner that he seriously maimed some half dozen of them. The heads of the College said he did right. But they themselves certainly did wrong, to permit such a want of discipline in the house; and BROWN has maimed their reputation, as well as the limbs of the others.

Quite an excitement was aroused in London a few months since over the death of an invalid while riding in a carriage of the Underground Railroad. His death was freely charged, in the Press and elsewhere, to the impure air of the tunnel, and great use was made, both there and here, of the circumstance to discredit the idea of traveling underground. A chemical analysis has just disclosed the fact that the air of the tunnel was much purer and more wholesome than that of the churches and theatres of London, or that of the court-room where the inquest was held.

Notwithstanding the immense fecundity and fertility of the tropics, both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, it is a singular fact that the hardier productions of Northern climes invariably tend to drive out and replace the native species. The mode in which the colder-blooded races of men have ever mastered those of equatorial climes needs no illustration. But the English papers are noticing a peculiar instance of the inferiority of the fauna and flora in New-Zealand to the European species. The Norway rat has exterminated the native rat. English house-flies—what could seem more peaceable?—drive out the native blue-bottle. The pigs that Capt. COOK carried to New-Zealand have increased so pestiferously that they are killed on sight. English weeds cover the soil. European clover extirpates the native flax-plant, and the New-Zealand perennials are disappearing before the European annuals. Doesn't this look like "manifest destiny?"

This is an age of tunnels, but we doubt if there is another railroad in the world which in so short a distance as on the California end of the Pacific Road presents so many piercings of solid rock. Taking the road from Sacramento, the first tunnel is at a distance of 76 miles, through Grizzly Hill, among the lower undulations of the Sierra. Like all the rest, it is 18 feet high and 16 feet wide. Its length is 500 feet. The second is 300 feet long, the third 300, fourth 100, fifth 100, the sixth, the great Summit tunnel, is 1,659 feet long; the seventh 100, eighth 375, ninth 216, tenth 509, eleventh 577, twelfth 332, thirteenth 870, fourteenth, on the Truckee, 128, and the fifteenth 80. These succeed each other very rapidly at intervals of a few miles, and form a most wonderful evidence of the skill and energy of the constructors at that end of the line.

We are glad to see movements looking to retrenchment and reform in our State affairs. It is proposed to merge the Superintendency of Schools in the State Department, where it originally belonged, and to put the Banks of the State again in charge of the State Comptroller. So far as they may be compatible with efficiency in the public service, all such attempts as these to economize in the public expenditures will meet the hearty approbation of the people. Taxation is becoming a grievous burden.

The London *Athenæum*, in noticing the production of the story of "No Thoroughfare" in the shape of a drama at the Adelphi Theatre, says its peculiarities of construction and dialogue fitted it for such a purpose, and also made it the more difficult for any of the melodramatic pirates to make use of it, in advance of the right owners—Mr. DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS. On Boxing Night—that is, Christmas Eve—the piece was successfully played, BEN. WEBSTER, Mrs. BILLINGTON and Mrs. MELLON sustaining the chief parts. It was a popular holiday representation, and was thus a double benefit to its authors.

The junior TYNG does not monopolize the attacks of rigid Churchmen. In Ireland the Dublin Provincial Court has pronounced a decree prohibiting army chaplains from officiating in their own regiments when within the bounds of a parish of the Church of England, without the consent of the rector thereof. Of course the corresponding Church law would restrain American army chaplains, but fortunately the Civil Law has no power to enforce the Church's authority. A still more marked case has just occurred in London, in consequence of the activity of Rev. Mr. HERRING in alleviating the sufferings of the poor in the parish of Clerkenwell, scene of the late explosion. This gentleman, an officer in the next parish, received a letter from the rector of Clerkenwell, telling him that he had "plainly exceeded the bounds of both duty and necessity," in interfering with the poor of another man's (neglected!) charge. The London *Spectator* asks this rector whether he thinks that "charity ought to be tested by the theodolite," to be sure it is the correct thing?

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.—Since the close of the war, the American Tract Society of this City, has pushed its missionary colporteur work with great success in the South. During the past year, sixty colporteurs have been employed there, who, besides effecting other beneficent results, have been mainly instrumental in organizing nearly sixteen hundred Sabbath-schools, in which were one hundred and twenty-five thousand scholars. Each school was supplied with a small library. Applications for grants from the South are daily urged upon the Committee, beyond the present resources of the Society to supply. The benevolent expenditures of the Society, during the past six months, have exceeded its benevolent receipts by more than [illegible]

THE GOLD QUESTION.

NO. II.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The true import of a contract to pay a debt in gold coin seems very plain to persons of ordinary understanding. Courts of law have found such contracts very obscure and difficult of interpretation. To your lay readers it may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that they have been judicially regarded as chattel contracts, and the liability of the debtor measured as if he had promised to pay his debts in salt or lumber.

Overlooking the evident fact that gold coin is lawful money, it has been imagined that when a debtor promises to pay his debt in coin, he does not mean to measure his liability by the standard which Congress has provided. The coin was established by law for that purpose. It is unreasonable to attribute to an individual who promises to pay a money debt in coin, any other motive than that which experience teaches has been the universal motive, before and since the Christian era, in expressing the value of money debts by a reference to coin—that is, to fix the measure of ultimate liability beyond the possibility of material variation.

On the other hand, a promise to pay a debt in chattels, is a proceeding prompted by a very different motive. What is a chattel note? It is an obligation which is almost unknown in communities where large amounts of money are in circulation. Why is it unknown? Because the making of a chattel note serves no useful purpose, where there is an abundance of money in circulation. It is not an agreement for the sale of lumber which I have made, when I give my obligation to a neighbor for $1,000 payable in lumber. If I do not choose to deliver the lumber he cannot compel its delivery, the measure of my obligation is simply $1,000. A chattel note is made in a country or neighborhood where there is little money. In the familiar language of the people of Vermont, it is said at maturity to "run into money." It is made for the convenience of the promisor, to save him the trouble of converting his lumber into so many dollars, or of finding a purchaser for it, and the promisee takes upon himself that duty. This is all the office of a chattel note. That is its distinct and peculiar object. The difference, therefore, between the principle of a note payable in gold and silver coin, and a chattel note, is obvious. When parties agree upon a chattel note they have not in their mind a purpose to give stability to their contract. If the promisor finds it inconvenient to deliver lumber, he pays $1,000 in any lawful currency, but when an obligation is made payable in hard money, it is because the parties have been particular to designate the best known standard as the medium of payment, with the definite object and purpose to give stability to their contract.

In a community possessing money established by law, the conduct of one who agrees to pay a debt in chattels appears to be irrational, unless the circumstances which affect him be regarded and a rational motive can be inferred from them—as, for example, if one agrees to pay $500 in "lime."

The reason is, that the Government wisely exercising its prerogative, may be presumed to have provided money convenient for the payment of debts. A citizen will ordinarily and rationally avail himself of it for that purpose.

Accordingly, we find, that in this country a chattel note has never been given except under special and peculiar circumstances, varied it is true, but always peculiar, and that no one ever fails to pay a debt in money if he can.

A chattel note invariably resolves itself into "barter," the form trade assumed before money was contrived, and which is now only resorted to from necessity, existing in every case in which it is employed, but varying in degree in particular cases.

The only rational motive a lime-burner can have in promising to pay a certain sum in lime; a weaver in cloth; a lumber-man in lumber; a founder in castings, a farmer in grain, a trader in notes of other men, or a broker in stocks or scrip of variable value, is that he who makes the promise is so peculiarly situated that he can command a supply of those articles for the purpose of making the payment more readily than he can command a supply of money.

It is impossible, with ordinary care, to mistake the motive of every one of these transactions. It is easy to show that the motive is always the same.

There is another kind of chattel-note which a gold-note has been said to resemble, viz., a chattel-note for $1,000, payable in salt at fourteen shillings a barrel. Contracts in that peculiar form have existed in Connecticut and New-York, and when they first became the subjects of litigation the Courts hesitated to decide whether they were contracts for the sale of a certain amount of salt or for the payment of a certain amount of money. They were finally held to be chattel-notes; the Court in New-York referring to the fact that that species of contracts was in familiar use by the people inhabitants of the salt districts; the Court in Connecticut observing that the contract in question was one of the most common forms of engagements between manufacturers and their workingmen, and that from their frequency, their meaning was perfectly intelligible. The effect of contracts in this form is to give the promisor a special advantage, viz., the benefit of a falling market.

It is easy to see how different in principle is a gold note which an importer receives for a case of foreign wine or cloth. A man who contracts to pay $1,000 in cloth, at fifty cents a yard, if cloth is worth only twenty-five cents per yard at the maturity of the note, can be discharged by tendering it, and will be relieved from one-half the burthen of his obligation. He will gain by the speculation, at the expense of the promisee.

In the case of the importer who receives a gold note, the transaction is not a speculation. The importer receives his wares from abroad, their value measuerd by a coin standard. He sells them by the same standard, for the reason, and only for the reason, that it is invariable.

It is reasonable that a note for $100, payable in salt—or in salt at fourteen shillings a barrel—if not satisfied at maturity, should be paid in any money current in the country, because that is the true construction of the agreement. The promisor has not availed himself of the provision made for his convenience that his creditor shall accept salt in lieu of money, and relieve him from the trouble of converting salt.

It is unreasonable that a note for $100, payable in gold coin, lawful money, &c., should be paid in a currency inferior in value, because the parties to it intended to avoid the inequality and unfairness of such a payment. Chattel notes are not money contracts. If the theory be true, that a promise to pay $100 in coin is a chattel note, extraordinary confusion will follow, because hitherto such contracts have ordinarily been regarded as money contracts.

If the theory be true, a note payable in coin (so long as a difference in value exists between coin and the inferior currency) is not negotiable, nor is the maker entitled to days of grace. Gold coin being a ponderous article, it is the duty of the maker, before maturity, to inform himself where a tender can be made.

These burdensome incidents must be held to have attached themselves silently to contracts in this form simultaneously with the development of a sensible difference in the relative values of gold and legal-tender notes, and will flourish so long as that difference exists, and when by degrees it shall be obliterated they will as silently disappear, and notes payable in gold coin will once more be treated as money contracts.

Passing from this topic to one no less important, it should be remarked that we are approaching a period more or less remote, when the difference in value between paper and coin will disappear.

If one cannot to-day make a valid contract for the payment of a debt in twenty years in coin, he is powerless to protect himself against the loss he will surely sustain by an appreciation of the paper currency.

Many years ago, in the State of Virginia, the people had been laboring under all the disadvantages of coexistent and unequal currencies. There had arisen a great evil which bore heavily upon the debtor class at the resumption of specie payments, and which is directly the converse of the evil which we have hitherto felt. When a hard money currency was resumed it became the duty of the State, as was supposed, to protect every citizen who had made, during the periods of the greatest depression, contracts payable in currency, because, when called upon to pay them in specie, there was great hardship and consequent complaint. How was that difficulty met? And we are now at a turning point corresponding to that state of things. The Legislature of Virginia passed a law providing *for the relief* of parties who had entered into a certain class of contracts—contracts which had been made payable *not in gold, or tobacco*, or other commodities, but in the currency of the times; a law to remedy what appeared to be a crying evil, for the particular benefit of the debtor class, who did not stand in the attitude of gold debtors. The law was in substance, that a certain scale of depreciation should be adopted and should be applied by the Court in the adjustment and the satisfaction of contracts made in currency. If a contract was made when the currency had depreciated fifty per cent., it should be satisfied by the payment of fifty per cent. A question came before the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a lease. It was argued that the rent which was payable by the lease, was subject to be reduced by the application to it of the scale of depreciation. Chief-Justice MARSHALL read the lease. There was nothing in it *about gold* or silver money; but there happened to be in the Statute a clause, which in particular cases gave the Courts a discretion in regard to the application of the remedy. He held that the case was within the operation of the law; that by the terms of the law, the rents being payable in currency, and the lease being made at a time when the scale showed that the currency was so much depreciated, it should be cut down a certain per centage. But, on looking at the lease and considering the value of the property and the evidence tending to show that the parties, in fixing the amount of rent, intended that it should be paid in hard money currency, he regarded their intent in making the lease, as a guide to himself in the exercise of the extraordinary power which the act conferred. Therefore, in a case where parties, in a period of depreciated currency made a contract upon a gold basis, although they had not so stated it in terms, the Court recognized the fact and applied it in the settlement of the liability. The use of the illustration is two fold: to show that citizens might make a discrimination, and that to make such a discrimination is laudable and useful; and that unless citizens do make it, evils will arise or may arise, which it may subsequently be the province of the legislative branch of the Government to cure.

In the case cited there was not a syllable to show that it was against public policy for parties to make contracts payable in gold; on the contrary, the very fact that they had been so improvident as not to do so, made it necessary for the Legislature to intervene.

The next proposition is that full effect should be given to gold contracts according to their import, unless they work intolerable injustice to a party, or unless the well being of the State forbids, or unless the courts of law are powerless. Such contracts, far from working intolerable injustice, are fair. That was intended to be shown in the first letter by minutely examining the relations of the parties to a gold contract. In the case of a contract not maturing for a long time, if there is any preponderance of advantage, it is in favor of the party who incurs the obligation, it being, as has been before stated, more for his benefit to select the medium of gold for payment, and agree to pay $7,500 in gold, on a contract of ten years duration, than its present equivalent in currency. The fact is seen by practical men, who refuse to commit their fortunes to the fluctuations of paper currency, on a falling market for gold, when they know that their obligations can be fixed with reference to the best known legal standard.

Allusion has been made to the bonds offered by a railroad company. Can it be doubted that that company have been influenced by the consideration, not merely that in the form selected the bonds would be more acceptable immediately, but also, that in the future, by the appreciation of our paper currency, the difference in value between it and gold will be obliterated?

Public policy does not forbid the enforcement of a gold contract; on the contrary, sound policy requires it. To justify the annulling of a contract, *It must contravene the clear intent of the Government; and it must do so to the detriment of the public interest.* Such a contract does not contravene a clear intent of the Government. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, does not, in express terms, say that gold and notes shall be equivalent. *It is the presumed equality of gold and paper on which all* opposed to the validity of gold contracts rest. They proceed *upon the idea that Congress* intended to make the two kinds of money equivalent. Unless that proposition can be sustained their arguments fail.

The passage of the Legal Tender act was undeniably a most remarkable event in the history of Federal legislation. If we can conceive of a student ignorant of our history, who should attempt to form some idea of it from a perusal merely of the laws which appear upon the statute book, we might suppose that his attention would be violently arrested by the mere fact of such a sudden reversal of financial policy as that act exhibits. *A priori* he would infer that something very extraordinary must have occurred in the history of the people. He would not be surprised to find on investigation that the occasion for the law was no less than a struggle for the very life of the nation, involving it in the necessity of putting forth its utmost strength. He would find that the success of the Government depended not merely in the valor of the soldier, but quite as much on the maintenance of the public credit. That therefore when the Government was induced by inevitable necessity to coin its credit, it resorted to every conceivable means to give its issues the highest value, it declared them to be money, it gave them the quality of a legal tender; in short, the Government intended to give its notes all the currency and value possible, with the desire and with the hope that they might be equal in value to gold. But there is a wide difference between intention and mere hope or expectation, and no intelligent being can be said to intend the accomplishment of that purpose, the fulfillment of which depends on the operation of causes not within his control. What the intentions of the Government were we shall attempt to gather from the language used in the act and from the nature of the subject. At the threshold of the discussion of this topic a peculiarity is observable in the phraseology used by some who assert that all kinds of money are equivalent. Congress, it is said, having the power to regulate the value of coin, has depreciated it, "for every purpose cognizable by the courts," to the level of paper money, or "for all the purposes which the law can contemplate," or in "legal contemplation," or has made the two "legally equivalent." The law which furnishes the rule for human action has been said to be the perfection of human reason, else it could not be the wisest rule. Practical injustice has been said to be the result, not of defect in law, but of the ignorant application of it. Have we been mistaken in this? Are there truths which the law can not recognize; things to which it is blind; values so delicate that it cannot appreciate or determine them? If there are, how can the scales of justice be evenly held?

The answer to these questions is, that all these phrases are injurious and false; there is no purpose which the law cannot contemplate, nor a difference in value which the law fails to recognize. Such phrases are but qualifications, hazarded without due reflection, in the attempt to escape from the embarrassments which result from accepting without question the strange fallacy that things unequal in their nature can by statute be made equal.

Congress, in the first place, did not say in express terms that the two kinds of money should be equivalent. The third section of the act is familiar; it is declared that the notes shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatever, except for interest upon bonds and notes which shall be paid in coin—and shall also be lawful money—and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except imports and interest as aforesaid.

However comprehensive the language may be, and whatever inference may be drawn from the use of the terms "lawful money" and "legal tender," still the act does not say in express terms that the two kinds of money shall be equivalent.

Nor can it be inferred from the general language used that the Government intended to make them equivalent. In order to determine satisfactorily what the Government intended in this respect, it is absolutely necessary to arrive at some fixed notions as to what we mean by value—by equality of value—and also as to what we mean by money, and by the value of money. Fundamental and essential as these ideas are, they seem to have been generally overlooked, and those opposed to the validity of gold contracts assume at the outset the truth of propositions in respect to them which we deny.

J. J. T.

JAN. 14, 1868.

The Supreme Court and Congress.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, Jan. 25.

So far as the Reconstruction acts are political measures, prescribing the course to be pursued by the people of a State lately in rebellion, in order to be represented in Congress and restored to full relations to the Union, they cannot, we suppose, by any possibility, be invalidated by the action of the Supreme Court. No decision of that tribunal can possibly introduce a Representative or Senator from the South, or indeed from any part of the country, into either House of Congress, until that House is satisfied with his qualifications and credentials. The law, therefore, may be pronounced ever so unconstitutional in its military details and mode of execution, which have been specially called in question, and the main result will not be changed. An adverse decision of the Supreme Court, supposing such a decision ever to be given in the McArdle case, could affect only the authority of the military officers who are charged with the execution of the law. It could not alter a single condition which Congress has affixed to the restoration of the Southern States or the admission of any Senator or Representative whom they may choose to elect. The civil and political condition of these States would remain unchanged, save in the increased disorder which would everywhere ensue. Parts of the machinery of Congressional reconstruction, it is true, would be smitten down, but prosecutions and reclamations against the officers who have had this machinery in charge, would be immediately stopped by special acts of Congress. The South itself would be the greatest sufferer by such a result, and the whole country would suffer incidentally by the continued prostration of the South.

The Judiciary of the United States has never shown anything like forwardness or unbecoming readiness to annul an act of Congress, or to decide any question relative to politics. Its tendencies are quite the other way. It is a part of the national authority, and its position and relations to the other branches of the Government are such as would naturally incline it, if possible, to sustain that authority. Even the Dred Scott decision, which is always pointed at, in order to show what the Supreme Court is capable of, was after all a decision in support of the law as it then stood in this country. It was in favor of Congress and not against it. The decision was rendered possible only because Congress had not then enacted a single statute declaring the citizenship of the black man. The suspicions, therefore, which so many politicians and presses are striving to engender and disseminate throughout the country against the Supreme Court, we regard as wholly unfounded, as well as unworthy a magnanimous people that means to trust in its institutions of government. Should these suspicions be suffered to express themselves in legislation, such legislation, however wise it may be in other respects, will inevitably bear the taint of its origin. However proper or important it may be thought to be in itself to require the concurrence of two-thirds of the Justices of the Supreme Court in order to annul a law of Congress, such a requirement ought never to be enacted to meet a particular case, or to secure or to prevent a mere political result. Special legislation is always open to suspicion, but when it affects either the Judicial or the Executive authority it assumes an aspect of positive hostility. If such a statute is ever passed it ought to be only in accordance with the general principles of legislative proceedings, and not to prevent a particular judicial decision or to secure a mere political end, however important.

A Letter from Napoleon III. to the Mayor of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Jan. 21.

Mayor HEATH has received an autograph letter from the French Emperor, of which the following is a translation:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Dec. 30, 1867.

MONSIEUR THE MAYOR: I have received the photographic views of New-Orleans which you have had the kindness to send me in the name of the City Council. It was with very strong interest that I passed in review the monuments and the various localities of a city which clings to France with so many remembrances and so many sympathies. You have partly retained our laws, our customs and our language, and I entertain hopes that the links will be made stronger by commercial intercourse. I should be happy if the Universal Exposition, in which you have taken a distinguished part, has contributed to increase our business relations. Be pleased, Sir, together with your honorable colleagues of the Council, who have sent me their likenesses, and whose acquaintance I am delighted to have made, to accept my sincere thanks, and the assurance of my best wishes. NAPOLEON.

Party Newspapers.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 25.

The Albany *Evening Journal* classes the Springfield *Republican* with a half dozen other papers as "independent but not Republican." We care very little about names, provided we get at the truth and substance of things, but our decided opinion is, not only that independence is consistent with republicanism, but that the republicanism that lacks this quality is of very little value, in an individual or a newspaper. The *Journal* used to maintain a character for independent criticism of its own party; we regret to see that it has adopted the false and stupid notion that independence is inconsistent with fidelity of party. There can be no fidelity to party without it.

The Late Tragedy in the Coal Region.

From the Harrisburgh (Penn.) Telegraph, Jan. 24.

About a month ago, Capt. E. GODFREY REHRER, son of Major T. J. REHRER, of this city, mysteriously disappeared from his residence in Schuylkill County, and as nothing could be ascertained in regard to his fate, it was supposed he had been foully dealt with. Last evening a telegram was received by the father of the murdered man, stating that young ALBRIGHTSON, the son of one of Capt. REHRER's partners, had divulged the facts of the murder. From a relation of the deceased we obtain the following particulars: It seems that one of the partners, named SMITH, had employed two men who resided at Tamaqua, to put Capt. REHRER out of the way, which they did, and threw his body into one of the slopes among the mines, and by fastening heavy weights to it sank it to the bottom, a depth of three hundred feet. Shortly after the disappearance of Captain REHRER SMITH sent a letter to the assassins, advising them to leave. This letter remained in the post-office, and was finally sent to the dead-letter office, where it was opened, and immediately sent to the police officers of the place, where Mr. REHRER resided. These officials at once charged ALBRIGHTSON with being connected with the affair, when he divulged the whole matter, but said he knew nothing of it until after Captain REHRER was missing. The assassins are now in the jail at Buffalo, New-York, one of them having in his possession the watch of the murdered man. The other parties implicated are in prison at Pottsville. The mine in which the body was placed is to be pumped dry, in order that the remains may be recovered.

Illinois Politics—Republican State Convention.

The Illinois Republican State Convention is to be held in Peoria on Wednesday, May 6. The call says:

"The Republican voters of Illinois who support the Congressional plan of reconstructing the disorganized States, who are in favor of their speedy admission to a participation in the Government, who are in favor of retrenchment of public expenditures, honest and economical administration of government, of reducing taxes to the greatest possible extent, of maintaining the national faith and honor inviolate, who are opposed to paying the rebel debt or damages for loss of slaves caused by treason and rebellion, who are in favor of the protection of all American citizens, native and adopted, everywhere, and who are in favor of the election of a President and Vice-President whose faith to the loyal people of the nation will not be broken, are requested to elect delegates."

The State Central Committee has issued a separate address to the Republicans of the State, as follows:

"In view of the importance of the approaching elections, the State Central Committee desire to call the attention of County Committees to the necessity of a speedy and perfect organization of the Republican Party in their several counties for the campaign. Never since the organization of the Government have interests more important to the nation been before the people. Never before were activity and energy more essential. Our adversaries, stimulated by the support of a recreant Executive, are straining every nerve to foist upon the Government their pernicious principles. That they will fail, every indication promises. Yet success is only to be secured by labor—by agitation and eternal vigilance; and the Committee express the ardent hope that every Republican voter of the State will at once do his part toward perfecting such an organization as will secure our success beyond a peradventure."

The Wife-Murder at Bennington, Vt.

The Rutland *Herald* gives the following account of the terrible homicide which occurred at Bennington, Vt., on last Wednesday evening, when Mrs. ELLEN BURKE was shot by PAUL M., her husband, and fatally wounded:

"It appears that Mrs. BURKE has for some time refused to live with her husband on account of intolerable severity, and that she had recently petitioned for a divorce from him, though she had not yet obtained it. Her course displeased BURKE, and at various times since their separation, he had threatened to take her life. On Wednesday evening he went to her residence, where he found her in company with two of her children. The latter he ordered out of the room, saying that he wished to speak with their mother. At his order they retired, when, after exchanging a few words with his wife, he deliberately drew a revolver and fired at her four times, the first shot taking effect in her forehead, the second grazing her nose, the third lodging in one of her hands, and the fourth entering her abdomen. After committing this murderous act BURKE sat down in the room with his wife and awaited the arrival of officers, who took him into custody and lodged him in the county jail. He offered no resistance to them, coolly stating that he had accomplished his purpose and that that was all he wanted. Both parties were in tolerably good circumstances, BURKE being the proprietor of a grocery, and his wife being possessed of considerable real estate in her own right."

The Benninghoff Robbery—The Loss Greater than was Supposed.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Jan. 24.

Mr. BENNINGHOFF's losses are much larger than first reported. It appears that the old gentleman did not know exactly the dimensions of his greenback pile. The losses, so far as ascertained, exceed $250,000, and it is thought may approximate $350,000. A gentleman who visited the family yesterday informs us that a guard is now stationed in the house, night and day, notwithstanding it is asserted that the deposits have been removed from the other safe. Mr. BENNINGHOFF, senior, is slowly recovering from the effects of the outrageous assault. His face is severely bruised and discolored from the blows received, and his body still sore from merciless punches and mauls. He informed our friend that a desperate attempt was made to rob him several months ago. Three strangers stopped at the house about dark to obtain matches, and afterward asked for milk and whisky. The latter was refused, and they reluctantly went away without obtaining admission to the house. About midnight the inmates were alarmed by an attempt to force open a window from the outside. The BENNINGHOFFS were on the alert, and discharged a rifle and revolver at the burglars. Several shots were returned, and then the marauders retreated.

An Incident of the War.

During "PRICE's raid" in 1864, a skirmish took place on the line of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri, some four miles from Glasgow, in which one of the rebs was left on the ground dangerously wounded in the neck. While in this condition, Miss SARAH J. SMITH, a school teacher in the vicinity, happened to pass by. Seeing the wounded man, she went to him and staunched his wounds, probably saving his life. She remained with him until near nightfall, when he requested her to leave, as his companions would probably come in the night and take him away. If not, she would find him where he was in the morning, living or dead. He said that he was known by the name of Tucker, but that his real name was H. C. McDONALD, and that he was from Louisville, Ky. Next morning McDONALD was gone, and Miss SMITH knew nothing concerning him afterward. A few days ago, says the Glasgow *Times*, Miss SMITH (who still resides in the neighborhood) received a letter from the Administrator of H. C. McDONALD, Sr., informing her that she was named in the will of the deceased as the legatee of $50,000, in consideration of her having saved the life of his nephew and only heir, the H. C. McDONALD named in connection with the incident of 1864. This is all the story, and the *Times* indorses its correctness.

Attempted Assassination of Col. Rose in Lynchburgh.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Jan. 24.

A bold attempt was made on Wednesday evening to murder Lieut.-Col. T. E. ROSE, commanding the post, by one of the enlisted men under his command. The soldier went to the Colonel's quarters and called for him, and when he appeared deliberately fired on him with a musket. The ball passed between his arm and body and inflicted no wound. Col. ROSE quickly wrenched the musket from his assailant, and dealt him such a blow with it over the head as to stretch him on the ground senseless. He was taken to the hospital and cared for. The blow was a heavy one, and, it is believed, fractured the skull. The Colonel is unable to determine the cause of the attempt to take his life. He says he has had no difficulty with the man, had not spoken to him for six months, and never punished him in his life, neither was the man under the influence of liquor, as many of the soldiers were that day, but was perfectly sober. The Colonel thinks he must have been the agent of a conspiracy formed by others to murder him. The case will be fully investigated.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF BURNS.

Celebration of the Anniversary by the Burns Club of this City.

The Burns Club of this City celebrated the two hundred and eighth anniversary of the birth of Scotland's great poet by a dinner last evening at the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-street. About one hundred members of the Club and invited guests were present. The dining-hall was decorated with portraits of ROBERT BURNS, and paintings representing his birth-place, his tomb, and various incidents in his life. The President of the Burns Club, Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON, occupied the head of the tables, and, after the dinner, opened the intellectual entertainment of the evening by reading telegraphic dispatches from the Burns Clubs of London, Boston and Philadelphia, containing congratulatory greetings to the sister Club of New-York. The dispatch from London was dated 9:35 P. M., and was received at the dinner-table in Greenwich-street ten minutes before it was dated. The regular toasts of the evening were then announced by the President as follows:

1. The Day we celebrate. 2. BURNS. 3. America. 4. Scotland. 5. The Literature of Great Britain and Ireland. 6. The Press. 7. Our Sister Societies. 8. The Lasses.

The first toast was responded to by the President of the Society, who paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of BURNS.

The second toast—the principal one of the occasion—was responded to by HOSEA B. PERKINS, who compared the merits of BURNS as a poet, with the standard poets of the English language, placing him among the front rank in point of originality, simplicity, and power over the popular heart.

The third toast to "America," was responded to by HARRY SMITH, Esq., who made a most happy speech, imbued with true American sentiment.

C. B. COTTON responded briefly to the fourth toast, and was followed by J. H. LYONS.

The fifth toast, to the "Literature of Great Britain and Ireland," was responded to by Mr. ROBERT CRAWFORD, a Scottish gentleman who is traveling in this country, and who was introduced by the President of the Club as a member of the Reform Club, of London, a friend of JOHN BRIGHT, a grandson of GAVIN HAMILTON, the friend and patron of ROBERT BURNS, and a gentleman who would soon represent BURNS' native county in Parliament.

On rising to speak Mr. CRAWFORD thanked the Club for the cordial reception that had been extended to him, as well as for the book that had been presented to him containing the proceedings at the anniversary of the Club in this City in 1859. In that book was the speech made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER before the Club, which he recollected reading at the time, and which contained sentiments that could only emanate from a man whose heart was in sympathy with the great Bard whose birthday they were now met to celebrate. If, as had been prophesied by the President, he should ever represent the County of Ayre in Parliament, he should endeavor on all occasions to speak the sentiments of ROBERT BURNS—his undying hatred of oppression in all its forms, and his constant love of liberty. Referring to the literature of Great Britain and Ireland, he spoke of Burns, and Scott, and Moore, and gave his personal reminiscences of Lord Jeffries, Wilson, (of whom he was a pupil,) Prof. Eaton, John Bright, Alex. Smith, Lord Brougham, Chas. Dickens, (of whom he said there was no more steadfast supporter of the Union cause in Great Britain during the war,) Disraeli, Gladstone, (who was the only man to whom the speaker would take off his hat,) Wm. and Robert Chambers, Dodd, the Ayreshire Poet, and many others.

The "Press" was responded to by Mr. GRAHAM, of the *Scottish American*; "Our Sister Societies," by Mr. GIBSON; "The Lasses," by JOHN REID, and the speeches were enlivened by excellent songs from Messrs. INGLIS, GIBSON, ANDERSON and others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HOMELESS HERO—TIMELY RELIEF.—The members of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, with little pretension, are doing a good work that cannot fail to secure for the institution public commendation and the popular support. With these the unfortunate needy soldier can always find sympathy, good advice and help more or less. A touching case of distress came to the knowledge of the Association a day or two ago. A discharged soldier who had lived at No. 417 Cherry-street, with wife and three children, was turned out upon the street for nonpayment of rent. He had earned no money for many weeks, and had just learned that landlords have no hearts and no homes for the moneyless however honest with or without an empty sleeve. This poor fellow had an honorable discharge in his pocket, that was all; he had fought Fredericksburgh, Gettysburgh and Wilmington, that was all, and now he was on the street penniless and homeless. Speedily his case was made known to the Association, his rent was paid, he was reinstated in his lodgings, and efforts are now being made to obtain him employment.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER DISCHARGED AND REARRESTED.—JOHN REILLY, *alias* John Thompson, who was arrested in Chicago lately on suspicion of being the man who killed Officer JOHN O'BRIEN, in the month of August, 1864, and who was brought to this City last week by Detective IRVING, of the Central Office, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police-court. It then appeared that the prisoner was not the murderer of O'BRIEN, and the Magistrate accordingly discharged him on that charge, though the accused did not regain his liberty, in consequence of his having answered the description of an escaped convict from the Venango County (Penn.) Prison. REILLY was therefore remanded in order that inquiries might be made. He says this charge is also a mistake, and submits to his detention with apparent good grace.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—At the regular communication of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, Free and accepted Masons, held on Friday evening, Past Master WILLIAM B. SHONE, was presented with an elegant and costly Past-Master's jewel, as a mark of the esteem and respect in which he is held by the members of the Lodge. The jewel is of 18 caret gold, embellished with the symbols of the order, and in the centre is a beautiful diamond, the whole costing $200, and was the result of a $1 subscription among the members of the Lodge. The presentation was made by W. Bro. B. T. BURNHAM, the present Master, in an eloquent speech. The worthy recipient was so taken by surprise that he was scarcely able to return thanks to the members for their gift.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, of Albany; Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island; George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Salem, and Hon. J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Holland, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Van Alen, of New-Hamburgh, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. G. D. Ruggles, of the United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Gridly, of Illinois, Hon. S. P. Doolittle, of Washington, and Gen. G. P. Ihrie, of Colorado, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieut. Mullertz, of the Danish navy; Hon. W. H. Gleason, of Long Island; Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany, and Gen. Smith, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CAPT. DE PEYSTER.—In the TIMES of yesterday the name of this gentleman was incorrectly given. In justice to our reporter we should state that the name of "FREDERICK D. DEPEYSTER" was pointed out to him in the list of the Marine Society, at the office of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in place of AUGUSTUS DE PEYSTER, the true name of the gentleman whose recent disappearance has excited so painful a sensation in the community. We regret to state that, notwithstanding the offer of a reward of $250, no further information has yet been received of the missing gentleman.

THE ICE IN THE RIVERS.—There was, perhaps, more ice in the North and East Rivers yesterday than on any day since our Winter storms set in. The ferry-boats were very much interfered with during the day, and many of the vessels at anchor in the stream suffered damage more or less from the heavy floes. The ice only partially went out into the bay with the ebb tide, the greater bulk clinging along the sides of the rivers—particularly the East River. Should the frost continue, we will probably have another bridging over like that of last year, and the story to tell of a hundred or so fool-hardy adventurers who will attempt the crossing "just to say they did it."

ARREST OF OMNIBUS DRIVERS.—Yesterday morning seven or eight drivers of the Bleecker-street and Broadway line of stages, belonging to CHARLES LENT, Jr., were arrested by order of Capt. BRACKETT. Mr. LENT had been notified to take out licenses, but had failed to comply. Mr. LENT and his drivers were taken before the Mayor and discharged on security being given for the payment of the license fees. A starter, who had endeavored to prevent the arrest of the drivers, was fined $10.

THE METALLIC RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. JULIUS SILVERSMITH, editor of the *American Mining Index*, will deliver a lecture on the United States and its Metallic Resources," at Steinway Hall, Monday evening, 27th inst. The lecture will embrace much valuable information relating to geology, mineralogy, the principles of mining, railroads, &c., including interesting statistics and dates.

FIRE IN EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—At 5 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the two-story and attic frame building No. 120 East Eighty-fourth-street. The second floor is occupied by Mr. McLANE, as an illicit distillery of whisky, while the first floor is occupied by JOSEPH COYONE as a dwelling, he being employed in running the still. The damage occasioned by the flames was $800; no insurance. The Revenue officers seized the effects.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The above Committee held a meeting at their rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening. Further arrangements were made for holding primary elections to select delegates for the coming State Convention, and measures were considered looking to the interests of the organization.

THE LIEBNITZ.—The passengers of the ship *Liebnitz*, which arrived from Hamburg with cholera on board, and who have been detained at Lower Quarantine since their arrival, have been released, and came up to Castle Garden yesterday (24th), with the exception of twenty-three, who still remain on board the hospital ship *Illinois*, all of whom are convalescent.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the Hebrew Church situate in Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, resulting in a damage of $5,000: fully insured in the New-York and Brooklyn Companies. The flames originated from a defective flue in the furnace.

LECTURE.—Miss SALLIE BRONSON GOODRICH, of California, will give readings, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

LICENSE BUREAU.—Marshal TAPPAN reports 120 licenses granted last week, for which $331 were received. The fines amounted to $12 50.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A little after 10 o'clock Friday night DOMINICUS VANDERVEER, a farmer, living at West Jamaica, left the house of Mr. JEWELL, in East New-York, where, in company with his wife and daughter, he had been visiting. Their conveyance was a buggy, drawn by a single horse. When within about a mile of home a man, who had been running a part of the time in front and the remainder of the time behind the carriage, all the way from East New-York, caught the reins and, stopping the horse, demanded Mr. VANDERVEER's money, at the same time striking Mr. V. on the head with a slung-shot, thus felling him from the wagon. The highwayman then shot at Mr. VANDERVEER three times, two of the shots taking effect in the eye and hand of the assaulted man. He then took from Mr. VANDERVEER's pockets a $50 and a $10 bill and left. The horse, frightened at the sound of the pistol, began to run, but Mrs. VANDERVEER succeeded in stopping him before he had run far. Mr. VANDERVEER, on recovering his senses, walked to a house near by, where he fainted away again and remained unconscious till 3 o'clock in the morning. He is in a very critical condition, and it is feared he has received some internal injuries. Nothing was ascertained concerning the robber, except that he is a short, thick-set man.

FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—Last Fall a shoemaker named JOHN LYONS was confined in the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum; he had scarcely been there a week when the physician thinking him thoroughly sane, ordered his discharge. Since then he has been writing to various parties on various matters, and his most recent productions in that line were sent by him to a comfortable widow lady, a Mrs. O'HARA, residing at No. 42 Wyckoff-street, which nearly frightened her out of her senses. In the last of these letters Mr. LYONS mentioned that a body of vile conspirators were plotting against an acquaintance of his; that the life of this individual was in imminent danger in consequence of the plans of those bloodthirsty villains, and they had already dug her grave in the rear of her yard, and concluded by asking her to communicate to him through a third party, and to do something on his behalf. Mrs. O'HARA acquainted the Police of the Forty-third Precinct with the fact that she had received these letters. This led to the arrest of LYONS by Officer WILSON, who had him locked up in the Court-street Station-house.

FIRE.—At about 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop owned by Mr. JOSEPH HOPKINS, who resides at the corner of DeKalb-avenue and Chestnut-street. The flames spread to an adjoining stable, and before any assistance could be rendered, both houses were destroyed. Two horses were in the stable at the time of the fire, but they were fortunately rescued. Several sets of harness, and a wagon and sleigh were burned. Mr. HOPKINS' loss is estimated at $2,500, for which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BOGUS DETECTIVEISM.—Two respectable looking men, representing themselves as detectives, called yesterday at the pawn-office of Mr. LEELY, Front-street, near Main, and said they had a warrant for the arrest of JOHN LYONS, a clerk in the shop, on a charge of seduction. They, however, agreed to have the matter suppressed on being paid $25. He refused to pay the money in consequence of the falsity of the charge, and agreed to go with them to the Forty-second Precinct Station, but before they could possibly reach there the bogus detectives were *non est*.

FALSE PRETENCES.—JAMES KERWIN was taken before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday, charged with having obtained in June last a horse and cart valued at $270, from DANIEL MURPHY, on the representation that he owned the house and lot No. 225 Gold-street, which he asserted was worth $7,000. He was to pay for the horse and cart in thirty days after the purchase, but failed to do so, and was found to be irresponsible and is held to answer on charge of false pretences until the Justice can inquire further into the matter.

ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE OF SEGARS.—JOHN PEAHL was brought before Commissioner NEWTON yesterday, charged with having manufactured segars without having the license required by law. PEAHL resides in Queens County, and the offence was sworn to as having been committed in October last. He was committed in default of $250 bail.

ARRESTED FOR AN OLD CRIME.—Capt. LEICH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, arrested a colored man named ANTONIO MATHEW, in Delancey-street, New-York, on Friday, on a charge of having stolen $250 worth of cigars from FURBICIO AQUELLA about two years ago. After committing the crime he went to St. Thomas, and only recently returned to New-York. He is held for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

MEETING OF BAKERS.—A quarterly meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' (P. B.) Union, of Brooklyn, was held last evening at Garibaldi Hall, No. 72 Myrtle-avenue. The President, Mr. THOS. DONOGHUE, was in the chair. The condition of the society was stated to be good. In consequence of the dullness of employment, it was agreed that each member be taxed $1 per month for the relief of those out of employment.

STEALING PAPERS.—PHILIP DULAN, 13 years old, was arrested by Officer HOLMES of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday morning, for stealing papers thrown at the doors of citizens by carriers, whom he followed some distance for the purpose. He was committed for examination by Justice MOREHOUSE.

BUYING STOLEN PROPERTY.—JOHN HOWE, a dealer in old clothing, was brought before Justice DOLMAN yesterday and held for further examination, on a charge of buying from PATRICK DOHERTY clothing he knew to have been stolen.

POLICE COURTS.—The Police made 212 arrests last week.

Card from the Agent of the New-York State Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I notice in your issue of this morning a paragraph referring to certain news matter forwarded by telegraph to the State Press from this City. If the subject is one of sufficient public importance, I wish you would say that the Agent for the State Press here had already given two versions of Gen. GRANT's action in the matter of surrendering the War Office, when he found in the *World* a report of the views of the President on the action of the Senate in reinstating Secretary STANTON, and upon the course of Congress regarding the Supreme Court. This was *news* which the Agent was obliged to transmit fully as possible, and, being limited in the number of words he is authorized to send, he would have been debarred from using the TIMES' account of Gen. GRANT's alleged agreement with the President even if he had regarded it as something new.

Yours, &c., AGENT STATE PRESS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

We publish the above at the request of the Agent of the Albany *Evening Journal* and the other members of the State Press Association, that have assailed the Associated Press for dispatches sent them by their own agent. Though published through our columns, it is really addressed to them.—ED. TIMES.

The inmates of the Massachusetts institutions at Deer Island, who were so singularly affected a few weeks since, have all recovered. No traces of poison have been discovered.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL.) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, Nos. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done, boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, at Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., WILLIAM SCOTT, son of Cornelius C. and Mary Campbell, aged 7 years and 12 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the West Presbyterian Sunday-school Missionary Association will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. There will be addresses by Rev. W. T. FARROW, Missionary of the American S. S. Union, Rev. Dr. THOS. S. HASTINGS and others. All friends of Sunday-schools are invited.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, the 26th January, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. D. M. CURRY, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Spring-st. Presbyterian Church. Prayer-meeting after preaching service in the evening. Public are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—OLIVET Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av., preaching TO-MORROW at 3½ P. M., in German, by Rev. Mr. ERDMAN; at 7½ P. M., in English, by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. ROMANS, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BISHOP CLARKSON WILL PREACH in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by Rev. G. W. LOW, morning and evening. Strangers invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—East 25th-st.—SUNDAY, the 26th inst., being the fourth Sunday in the month, in accordance with the custom of this Parish, the Holy Communion will be celebrated. The afternoon service will be omitted, and an evening service substituted, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL will officiate.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, late of the Arch-st. Church, Philadelphia, will be installed pastor of this church on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., will preach the sermon, and Rev. Drs. MURRAY, THOMPSON and ALEXANDER will take part in the exercises.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE FIFTH of a series of meetings, under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, will be held in the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector, on SUNDAY EVENING, 26th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*In Demonstration of the Spirit and Power*, and at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Reward of the Righteous and the Wicked*. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., near 9th-av. Rev. WM. IVES BUDDINGTON, D.D., will deliver a free Lecture next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Jerusalem by an Eye-Witness*. Preaching each Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

REV. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, RECTOR of the Anthon Memorial Church, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. This is the fourth service of the new Chapel enterprise under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of A. C. M. Society.

REV. A. B. EARLE, WHOSE EVANgelical labors have been most signally blessed of God, will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE's,) West 46th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., also at 3 and 7½ P. M. His meetings will be continued at 2 and 7 P. M. each day during the week, excepting Saturday.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; and Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D. D., in the AFTERNOON, at 3½. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Pew Committee will be in attendance this afternoon at 4 P. M., to rent pews in the new edifice.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

THE REV. A. B. EARLE, EVANGELIST, is successfully laboring with the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, 46th-st., cor. 5th-av. Meetings on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ P. M., and at 2½ and 7½ P. M. through the ensuing week. All are invited. Seats free.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, the first of a new course of lectures on Geology and the Bible. Subject—*Orders of Creation*. Public invited. Galleries free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 26th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M.; at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—On SUNDAY, 26th instant, Rev. T. K. CONRAD will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WESTON, of St. John's Chapel, at 7½ P. M. Anthem at the evening service, "On Thee each Living Soul Awaits," from Haydn's "Creation."

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Communion service in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 26th inst., on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of next week, and prayer-meeting every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-st.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach and administer the ordinance of Baptism on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. M. HALE SMITH will deliver his discourse on *Muller, the Bristol Philanthropist*, in the evening.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—By Divine permission, service on SUNDAY, both morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—Discourse to young people—*Some Thoughts on a Manual of Pleasure*.

ST. STEVEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY next, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M., at the Hall, cor. of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE, ONE of the first trance speakers, will address the Spiritualists and others at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The subject for the evening discourse will be given by the audience.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Revival meetings next week at 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7. Evening Subject—*The Fiery Furnace*. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

WHAT IS COMING?—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Kingdom of God, its Nature and Location*.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st.—SUNDAY, 26th inst., service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All friends of this church are invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—SUNDAY services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHEL, at 10½ A. M.; sermon to children at 3 P. M., and at 7½ P. M., evening sermon. Text—*And it was Night*. All welcome.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. G. LATHROP will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., on *The Lord's Prayer, in Connection with the Coming of the Lord*. Seats free. No collection.

REV. DR. MORGAN, RECTOR OF ST. Thomas' Church, will repeat his sermon in behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Young Representative Characters*.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 2½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Dangers and Duty of the Times*.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Closing Conflict of the Nations, &c.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours Sunday, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER of 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. ORVILLE DEWEY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 26. Morning service 10½, evening 7½.

TRINITY CHAPEL—WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Short musical service, with sermon, every Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. NETTIE C. MAYNARD, a trance medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. The public invited.

REV. MR. SOUTHERLAND WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Jan. 26.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—FORENOON and afternoon. LORD'S DAY, Jan. 26, corner Grand and Allen sts. Prayer-meeting from 2 to 3 o'clock. We invite sinners seeking salvation to meet with us.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Public Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 22D-ST. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

EXPOSITIONS OF DIFFERENT PASSAGES of Scripture, which are exceedingly interesting to Israelites, are given every SUNDAY Evening at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, of Troy. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AVENUE.—A. W. FRAZER, sexton and undertaker, No. 266 Henry-st., and No. 39 East 38th-st. Funerals conducted in a proper manner.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning sermon by Rev. G. HINES, of Oregon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic Circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 825 Broadway. Entrance on 13th st. Tests and trance speaking.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 25, 1868.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '74 Endorsed......	108	50 Atlantic Mail......	97¾
86,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C..	111	200 do......	97⅝
1,000 do......	111¼	300 do......	97⅝
23,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64......	108¾	400 do......	97⅞
67,500 do......	108⅝	100 do......	97⅞
130,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65......	108⅜	300 do......	98
86,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s.C. '67......	111	100 N. Y. Guano......	5
6,500 do......	110⅞	100 Adams Ex. Co.b10	79
7,000 do......	110⅞	300 do......	78¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. 65 ......New	107⅝	100 Wells Fargo Ex.b30	45
50,000 do......	107⅝	70 do......	45
80,000 do......	107⅝	300 do......	44¾
150,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New issue......	107⅝	50 Mer. U. Ex......	37⅞
80,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40.C..	103⅞	167 N. Y. Cen. R......	132
157,500 do......	103⅞	100 do......	131⅞
50,000 do......	103⅞	550 do......	131⅞
10,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series......	107⅝	100 Erie R......	75
1,000 3d series......	107⅝	500 do......	75⅜
500 do......	107⅝	1800 do......	75⅝
30,000 N. Y. St. 6s. 73....	101½	200 do......b30	75⅞
8,000 Missouri 6s......	100⅝	200 do......b60	75⅞
17,000 do......	100¾	200 do......s10	75½
20,000 do......	100⅞	100 do......b10	75⅞
8,000 Tenn. 6s. new..	60⅞	1000 do......	74⅞
10,000 N.C.S.6s. new..	51⅞	200 Erie R. Pr......	77⅝
5,000 Morris&Es.1stM.	88	100 Hud. Riv. R......	145
6,000 N. Y. Cen.6s. '83	88	100 Bos. Hart. & Erie..	15⅞
4,000 do......	93⅝	100 do......b30	15⅞
500 do......	93⅝	270 Reading R......	96⅞
4,000 Erie 1st M......	103½	800 do......	96⅞
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M..	93⅞	400 do......	96⅝
1,000 do......	93	400 do......s10	96⅝
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	99	200 do......	96⅞
5,000 do......	99¼	10 N. Y. & N. H. R....	140
3,000 Alt. & T.H.2d Pr	86	150 Mich. Cen......	112
5,000 Chic. &N.W.S.F.	98	75 Panama R......	310
5,000 C.& N.W.1st M.	88	100 Ill. Cen. R......s60	132¾
5,000 Gr. West. 2d	71½	100 do......s60	133
3,000 C. & R.I.& P.7s..	93⅞	300 do......	133
6,000 do......	93⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts......	96⅞
5,000 do......	93⅝	100 do......	96⅞
4,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97	100 do......	96⅝
20,000 C.&G.E. 1st......	75	200 do......b30	96⅝
10 Bk. of Com'ce......	115	400 Chic. & N. W......	66
47 Cent. National......	104	450 C. & N. W. R. Pf..	74¼
25 Fourth N. Bk......	103	100 do......	74⅝
5 Shoe & L. Bank......	111	1000 do......	74⅝
100 Canton Co......b10	59⅞	600 Clev. & Tol......	113
400 do......b10	59⅞	600 do......	112⅞
200 do......	59⅞	800 do......	112⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pr......	34½	600 do......	112⅞
100 do......	34⅞	100 Clev. P. & Ash......	112⅞
300 do......	35	300 do......	113
214 West. U.Tel......	38	800 Chic. & R. I......	98⅝
40 do......	37⅞	400 M. & St. P. R......	51
300 Pacific Mail......	111⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.b10	65⅞
100 do......	111⅞	100 P., F. W. & C...b60	104⅝
153 New-Jersey Cen. R	117	100 do......	104⅝
1000 Mar. & C. 1st P...	19	100 do......	104½
100 Chic. & Alt......	131	100 do......	104
100 do......	130	600 Alt. & T. H......	53
		200 Alt. & T. H. Pf......	73
		100 O. & Miss. R......	33⅞
		300 do......	33⅞
		100 do......	33⅞
		200 Ohio & M. R.P.b60	72
		300 do......	72⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$48,000 Mo. St. 6s......	100⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. R......	61
2,000 do......	100⅞	100 Chic.& N.W.Pf......	74⅞
1,000 N. Car 6s.....x-c	51⅞	1500 do......	75
10,000 Ga. St. 6s......	67	100 M. & St. P......	50⅞
8 Fourth National......	102⅞	400 do......	50⅞
25 ......do	103	400 do......	50⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pf......	35	400 Ohio & Miss. R......	33⅞
100 Quick. Min.Co......	26⅞	300 Cleve. & Tol......	113⅞
200 West. U. Tel......	38⅞	1000 do......	113⅞
300 do......	38	400 do......	114
300 Atlantic Mail......	98	200 do......b10	114
300 Pacific Mail......b10	111⅞	500 Chi. & R. I......	98⅞
200 N. Y. Guano......	6	200 do......	98⅞
200 Adams Ex. Co......	78⅞	100 Del., L. & W. R......	112
300 Wells,Fargo Ex......	45	100 P. F. W. & C......s60	104⅞
100 Erie R. Pr......	78	50 do......	104⅞
150 Mer. U. Ex......	37⅞	400 Alt. & T. H. R......	54⅞
80 do......	37⅞	200 do......	54⅞
700 N. Y. Cen......	132⅞	200 Al. & T. H. Pf.b30	74
100 do......b60	132⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.R. Pf.	73
800 Erie R......	75⅞	400 H. & St. J. Pf...b30	71
500 do......b10	75⅞	100 do......	71⅞
100 Hud. Riv. R......	145⅞	100 do......	71⅞
100 do......	145⅞	100 do......	71⅞
400 Reading R......	96⅞	100 do......b30	72
300 Mi. So. & N. I.R......	88⅞	50 N. J. Cen. R......	116⅞
500 Clev. & Pitts......	96⅞	100 do......	117

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Canton Co......	58⅞	3600 Reading R......	96⅞
1400 Adams Express......	78⅞	600 do......c	96⅞
100 do......b10	78⅞	2900 do......	96⅞
200 do......	78⅞	3800 do......	96⅞
200 do......	79	1800 do......s10	96⅞
100 Quick. Min......	27	400 do......b15	96⅞
200 Pacific Mail......	111⅞	800 do......	96⅞
300 do......b10	111⅞	100 do......	96⅞
100 do......	111⅞	500 do......b3	96⅞
200 do......b30	111⅞	200 do......b5	96⅞
400 do......b5	111⅞	100 Alt. & T. H......	52⅞
100 do......	111⅞	500 do......	53⅞
100 do......	112	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.b10	73⅞
200 West. U. Tel......	38	100 P..Ft. W.& C......	104⅞
100 Canton Co......b10	38⅞	100 do......	104⅞
200 N. Y. Cen......	132⅞	100 Tol.. W. & W......	46⅞
600 do......	132⅞	400 M. S. & N. I......	89⅞
300 do......c	132⅞	100 do......c	89⅞
200 do......b5	132⅞	200 do......c	89⅞
2800 Erie R......	75⅞	500 Clev.& Pitts......	96⅞
400 do......	75⅞	200 do......c	96⅞
200 do......b30	75⅞	2200 Clev. & Tol......	113⅞
200 do......b5	75⅞	400 do......	113⅞
200 Harlem R. P......	130	400 do......	113⅞
400 Chic., R. I. & P......	98	200 do......c	113⅞
200 do......b10	98⅞	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf......	74⅞
300 do......	98⅞	100 do......	74⅞
100 Chic. & N. W. R.b10	61	200 do......b5	74⅞
200 do......	61⅞	300 do......c3	74⅞
300 do......	61		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co......	59⅜	200 Alt. & T. H......	53⅞
500 do......	59⅜	500 do......	53⅞
200 do......b10	59⅞	100 do......b10	53⅞
100 do......	59⅞	200 do......	53⅞
600 do......	60	200 do......	53⅞
100 do......b10	60	2200 M. & St. P......	50⅞
100 do......b3	60	250 do......	51
100 do......c	60	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf......	65⅞
20 Amer. Ex......	75	200 P. F. W. & C......	104⅞
100 Adams Ex......	78⅞	400 Ohio & Miss. R......	33⅞
100 do......	78⅞	400 do......	33⅞
100 do......b10	78⅞	100 do......	33
200 Mer. U. Ex......	37⅞	600 Mich. S. & N. I......	89
100 do......	37⅞	300 Clev. & Pitts......	96⅞
100 Mar. Min. Co......	8⅞	400 do......c	96⅞
100 Pacific Mail......	111	400 do......	96⅞
100 do......	110⅞	400 do......b30	96⅞
300 N. Y. Cen......	131⅞	200 do......	96⅞
300 do......	131⅞	1200 Clev. & Tol......	113
100 Mar. Pf......	14	100 do......	112⅞
2500 Erie R......	74⅞	100 Chic., R. I. & P......	97⅞
1000 do......s10	74⅞	100 do......	98
1800 do......	75	200 do......	97⅞
200 do......	75	100 Chic. & N. W......	61⅞
600 do......b5	75⅞	600 Chic. & N. W.Pf......	74⅞
400 do......b30	75⅞	200 do......b3	74⅞
400 do......b3	75⅞	200 do......	74⅞
800 Reading R......	95⅞	200 do......	74⅞
20 do......	96	200 do......b5	74⅞
100 do......	96⅞	100 do......	74⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Canton Co......	59⅞	100 Tol. W. & W......	47⅞
100 do......b5	59⅞	100 Mil. & St. Paul......	50⅞
200 Am. Ex......	74⅞	500 Mil. & St. P.Pf......	65⅞
600 Cumberland Coal......	36	500 P. Ft. W. & C......	104⅞
200 do......	36⅞	100 do......s10	104⅞
800 do......	36⅞	1500 Ohio & Miss R......	33⅞
300 Adams Ex. Co......	78	400 do......b10	33⅞
10 Mer. U. Ex......	37⅞	200 do......b15	33⅞
200 do......	37⅞	800 Cleve. & Pitts......	96⅞
100 do......	37⅞	200 do......b10	97
50 Quicksilver......	26	400 do......b3	96⅞
200 Pacific Mail......	110⅞	200 do......s10	96⅞
300 West. Union T......	38	400 do......	96⅞
800 Reading R......	96⅞	100 Cl. & Tol......	113⅞
200 Alt. & T. H......b10	54	600 Chi. R. I. & P......	98⅞
2800 Erie R......	76⅞	200 do......b10	98⅞
3200 do......	76⅞	400 do......b3	98⅞
600 do......b10	76⅞	100 Chi. & N. W......	61⅞
600 do......b3	76⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.Pf......	75
500 do......b15	76⅞	300 do......b10	75⅞
200 do......s5	76⅞	1500 do......	75⅞
400 do......b5	76⅞	200 do......s15	75
2800 do......	76⅞	300 do......s5	75⅞
200 do......b30	76⅞	300 do......b30	75⅞

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, P. M.

The changes in Gold were slight from the last price of Friday night. The sales of the day were at 140@140¼@140@139⅞ ⅌ cent. The Gold Room was free from excitement and sensational telegrams. The Treasury Office paid out during the week $1,903,000 for gold interest, and $672,000 on the principal of the Loan of 1847-67; and it received for Customs $1,575,000. The receipts of Bullion from California on Thursday were $952,000, and the exports of the week, of all descriptions of Specie, including the day's steamers, amount to $1,069,300, of which only $125,000 was in Gold Coin. The Banks make a further gain of $1,914,000 in Gold, and $998,000 in Greenbacks, and their aggregate line of Deposits is $4,204,000 higher than last Monday. They add $2,358,000 to their Loans and Discounts. Of course the Money market is easy under this movement. The terms to the Brokers are from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent. per annum on call, 6 to 7 ⅌ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The Public Funds were again very active, and most of the Gold bearing Stocks are quoted ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent higher than the sales of Friday. In 7-30 ⅌ cents. some very heavy private sales at 107⅜ ⅌ cent. and interest.

The Railways at the Stock Exchange were generally strong and the business large. Erie Stock attracted, as on Thursday and Friday, unusual interest, and up to nearly 2 o'clock P. M. the course of the movement seemed quite as much a puzzle to the Brokers as through the day before. The later sales, however, were decidedly upward, and the price touched 76 ⅌ cent. Toledo advanced to 114 ⅌ cent., and there was a demand also for the Ashtabula Stock at about the same prices, the two Roads being now consolidated in their earnings. The Miscellaneous list was buoyant on Canton, strong on Cumberland Coal and steady for the Express and Telegraph Companies.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	103⅞	103⅞	Missouri......	100⅞	100⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862......	110⅞	111⅞	Northwest......	60⅞	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107⅞	107⅞	N. West Pref......	73⅞	75
N. Y. Central......	131⅞	132⅞	Rock Island......	97⅞	98⅞
Erie......	74⅞	76⅞	Fort Wayne......	103⅞	104⅞
Hudson......	144⅞	145⅞	W. U. Telegraph.	37⅞	38
Reading......	95⅞	96⅞	St. Paul Pref......	65⅞	65⅞
Mich. Southern......	88⅞	89⅞	St. Paul Com......	51	50⅞
Ohio and Miss......	33⅞	33⅞	Pacific Mail......	110⅞	111
Pittsburgh......	96⅞	96⅞	American Gold......	139⅞	139⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	60⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868......	103½	5-20 coup., small, 1867...	109
6 ⅌ st. reg., 1881......	110¾	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1867...	107⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881......	111	Oregon W. L. '81......	105¼
5-20 reg., 1862......	107⅝	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81...	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862......	110⅞	10-40 registered. 1874...	103⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864......	108¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874...	103⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865......	109	7 3-10 2d series......	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is...	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series......	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ cent. '70......	101¼	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99½
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan...	108	Illinois 6s cou. 1879......	99½
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan...	108½	Illinois War Loan......	99½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1872	101¼	Indiana 6 ⅌ c. War l'n.	95
N.Y.6 ⅌ c.B'y loan.1873.	101¼	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c...ex-c.	65
N.Y.6 ⅌ c.B'y loan.1874.	101¼	Tennessee new bds......	60¾
N.Y.6 ⅌ c.B'y loan.1875.	101¼	Virginia 6s., ex-c......	42
N.Y.6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1877.	101½	Virginia 6s., n. b......	40
N.Y.5 ⅌ c.B'y loan.1878.	101¼	Georgia 6s......	65
N.Y.5 ⅌ c.B'y loan. 1874.	95½	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	77¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875......	100	North Carolina 6s......	65
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881......	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886......	101	North Car. 6s. n. b......	51½
Illinois C. bonds 1860......	99½	Missouri 6s......	100⅞
Illinois reg., 1860......	99½	Miss. H. & St. Jo. is......	84
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft.1860...	99½	Missouri Pacific R. is..	100¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862...	99½	Connecticut 6s......	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1865.	99½	Rhode Island 6s......	99
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870.	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York......	130	Bank of North Am'a.	104
Manhattan......	130	Hanover......	108
Merchants......	115	Irving......	105
Mechanics'......	117	Metropolitan......	127
Union......	116	Shoe and Leather....	110
America......	136¼	Corn Exchange......	126½
Fulton......	158	Continental......	101¼
Greenwich......	160	St. Nicholas......	106¾
Merchants' Exch'ge..	106	Commonwealth......	106
Seventh Ward......	107	Importers' & Trad's.	114
State of New-York....	107	Park......	140
Commerce......	115¼	Manuf's& Merchants.	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National......	104
Ocean......	101	Fourth National......	102½
American Exchange.	115	Ninth National......	103
Bank of the Repub..	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	97½	Han. & St. J. con	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es......	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M......	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n...	91½	Del. L. & W. 2d M......	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876......	103	Tol. & W. 2d M......	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	130	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ls..	63
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76..	130	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	100
Erie 1st Mort. extd.....	103	Gt. Western 1st M. 88..	84
Erie 7s. 2d ind.. 1879...	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	71¼
Erie 7s. 3d. ind.. 1883...	99½	Gal. & Chi. extended..	101½
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880...	92½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M......	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888...	90	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is......	93¼
Buff..N.Y.& Erie.1st'77	92	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M..	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M..	102
Hud.R.7s,2d M.S.F.'85.	100	Pitts..Ft. W.&Ch. 1stM.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75...	93	Pitts..Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72..	102½	Pitts..Ft. W.&Ch.3d M..	86
Chi. B, & Q. 8 ⅌ c.1stM.	109	Cleve. & P. 2d M......	97
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92½	Cleve. & P. 4th M......	74¾
N. Ind. Goshen Line.'68.	101	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1stM.	100
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	99	Chi. & Alton S. F., in...	13
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	101	Ohio & Mis. 1st M......	89½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870.....	115	Pennsula R.R. bonds..	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M Inc.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	83
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	97½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M......	88½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86	Chic. & Mil. 1st M......	80
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv....	84½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M......	100
Con. 7 ⅌ cent.Exten.B.	85¼	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	70
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	96
Han. &St.J.land gr'nts.	98		

The Ohio and Mississippi Road, broad guage, from Cincinnati (the Western terminus of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, also broad guage) to St. Louis, is represented as follows:

Common Stock, 202,367 shares......		$20,226,700
Preferred Stock, 33,531 shares......		3,353,100
First Mortgage......	$2,900,000	
Second Mortgage......	750,000—	3,650,000
Total......		$27,229,800

Half-yearly Bank Dividends for the first of February have been declared by the St. Nicholas, National, Oriental, and Corn Exchange, each five ⅌ cent.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending Jan. 24, 1868, was $1,232,945.

The earnings of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers......	$146,682 45	$151,962 72
From freight......	233,391 30	248,162 99
From Cheshire RR. Co., for joint use of road from Fitchburgh to Ashburnham, and of engine-house, water, station buildings, and services performed at Fitchburgh and other stations......	39,000 00	39,000 00
From U. S. mails......	6,000 00	6,000 00
From expresses......	5,487 54	8,761 83
From rents......	3,984 83	6,114 05
From tolls (Northfield Br.)......	973 75	889 50
From miscellaneous......	445 40	532 72
Totals......	$435,965 27	$461,423 81
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road......	$46,096 65	$65,474 06
Expenses of buildings......	28,599 95	22,303 18
Repairs of locomotives......	15,819 17	45,801 74
Repairs of cars......	31,840 51	46,882 71
Repairs of bridges......	4,123 27	9,085 61
Repairs of tools......	4,418 17	3,910 62
Passenger department......	20,876 25	23,721 53
Freight department......	26,550 16	33,288 42
Switch, watch and flag-men.	5,246 28	7,001 06
Oil and waste......	4,878 70	4,212 22
Fuel......	27,266 72	32,452 22
Renewals of iron......	97,575 33	51,444 44
Rent to Connecticut River Railroad......	1,500 00	1,500 00
Loss and damage......	2,229 16	3,498 23
Taxes and insurance......	4,165 66	5,755 55
Salaries......	7,550 00	8,175 00
United States tax......	9,724 94	8,762 18
State tax......	14,977 41	20,837 70
All other expenses......	11,983 29	9,722 66
Totals......	$295,321 63	$398,829 13
Earnings less expenses......	$140,643 64	$62,594 68
Interest account......	28,824 14	28,480 31
Balance......	$111,819 50	$34,114 37

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings of 1867 show an increase of $25,458 54; with an increase in expenses of $103,507 50—making a decrease in net earnings of $78,048 96.

The indebtedness of the Company, as will appear by reference to the annexed statement, is $553,172 50; and the assets (exclusive of fuel, oil, old rails and stock materials on hand,) $93,907 90—showing an excess of indebtedness of $459,264 60.

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

Construction of main road	$2,992,284 23
Construction of Greenfield branch......	248,495 08
Equipment, engines and cars......	225,650 20
	$3,466,429 51
Oil and waste......	1,019 15
Fuel......	25,699 00
Stock materials......	38,236 52
Balances due from agents, connecting roads for carrying mails, &c......	2,968 51
Loans on interest......	43,500 00
Cash......	22,010 98
Sinking fund......	14,000 00
Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Bonds ($12,800)......	11,428 41
Total......	$3,625,292 08
Capital stock (28,600 shares)......	$2,860,000 00
Mortgage bonds, redeemable July 1, 1883......	550,000 00
Mortgage bonds, redeemable July 1, 1865......	200 00
Bond certificates......	145 00
Dividends unpaid......	2,827 50
Balance of road income to Nov. 30, 1867.	212,119 58
Total......	$3,625,292 08

President—DANIEL S. RICHARDSON.
Directors—DANIEL S. RICHARDSON, WM. H. HILL, JAS. A. DUPEE, FRANCIS GOODHUE, GEO. F. GAY.
Treasurer—FRANKLIN N. POOR.
Superintendent—OTIS T. RUGGLES.

The receipts from operations of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867, as reported by the *Railroad Journal*, were:

From passengers......		$44,108 47
From freight......		141,502 73
From mail......		4,074 96
From telegraph......		633 53
From express freight......		4,877 31
From hire of cars......		13,458 15
Total......		$208,655 15
Expenses, viz.:		
Transportation department....	$74,609 71	
Road department......	42,359 05	
Machinery department......	20,506 72	
Salaries general officers and expenses......	11,935 43	
Office expenses......	1,766 24	
Taxes and law fees......	3,547 75	
Losses—property......	3,806 92	
Telegraph......	2,892 19—	161,424 01
Earnings less expenses......		$47,231 14
Discounts......	3,718 92	
Interest on funded debt and guaranteed stock......	49,390 00—	53,108 92
Deficit......		$5,877 78

The liability of the road, other than its funded debt, is stated at $223,998 13, of which $115,010 95 is in the form of notes and acceptances, and $108,987 18 in the shape of open accounts; but of this latter sum the cancellation and payment of $93,000 had been arranged out of the available assets in hand. The balance of this indebtedness, say $16,000, added to the item first mentioned, makes the actual liability of the Company $131,000, for the payment of which the Company rely upon the sale of $160,000 of its first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.

The entire issue of bonds allowed by this mortgage is but $600,000, and considering the value of the property, which has cost in cash over $2,250,000; that the rails upon the road, now as good as new, and in the aggregate amounting to about 10,000 tons, would bring more than that sum; that interest has been punctually paid upon the bonds heretofore sold; and that the earnings of the road demonstrate the ability of the Company to continue the discharge of this obligation regularly, ought to render the disposal of these easy, and at fair rates.

The Company have 7 locomotives, 8 first-class and 2 second-class passenger cars, 2 mail and baggage cars, 51 box, 37 flat, 1 cattle and 2 timber cars. Miles run with passenger trains, 51,415; with tonnage trains, 41,704; with material trains, 13,454; switching trains, 13,565—total miles run, 120,138.

The total tonnage of the road was 49,218 64; of which 27,879 61 were through, and 21,339 03 way. Equivalent number of tons carried one mile, 3,420,360 98.

The total number of passengers carried was 24,530; of these, 17,147 were first-class and 7,383 second-class; 2,450 were through and 22,080 way passengers. Equivalent number of passengers carried one mile, 1,217,816.

The total number of bales of cotton received at Norfolk during the year was 37,979, of which 9,910 were from Georgia, 19,934 from M. & C. R. R., 2,786 from Nashville, and 5,349 from Petersburgh.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Cost of property......		$2,282,943 00
New construction and equipment......		55,380 84
Discount on sales of bonds......		15,533 31
Operating expenses......		161,424 01
Discount and interest......		53,108 92
War account......		52,897 62
Virginia State bonds......	$200,000 00	
Storehouse supplies......	8,130 34	
Bills receivable......	2,565 99	
Real estate, Ivor......	7,652 46	
City of Norfolk stock......	7,130 00	
Va. and Tenn. R. R. stock..	3,116 50	
Cash on hand......	3,720 35—	232,315 55
Total......		$2,853,603 25
Capital stock—common......		$1,361,100 00
Capital stock—preferred......		300,000 00
Capital stock—guaranteed......		137,500 00
Eight per cent. first mortgage bonds...		286,000 00
Seven per cent. first mortgage bonds...		3,500 00
Eight per cent. second mortgage bonds.		6,000 00
Eight per cent. funded interest bonds..		42,600 00
Seven per cent. loan......		284,250 00
Notes and acceptances......		115,010 92
Open accounts......		108,987 18
Gross revenue......		208,655 15
Total......		$2,853,603 25

President—WILLIAM MAHONE.
Directors—On the part of the State, John B. Whitehead, G. W. Camp, Geo. Bramble; on the part of private stockholders, C. W. Grandy, G. C. Walker.
Treasurer—Jas. E. Cuthbert.
Master of Transportation—Henry Fink.

A Flourishing Institution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Annexed please find annual statement of Boatmen's Saving Institution, St. Louis, Mo. Twelve years of its charter have expired, during this time the $400,000, which was its original capital, has accumulated until it is now worth over $2,000,000, during the next eight years (end of charter) the same ratio of increase will accumulate $4,000,000 more, or augment its present capital to $6,000,000, thereby making each share worth $1,500 for what cost in the beginning only $100. G.

Statement of the Condition of the Boatmen's Saving Institution, Dec. 31, 1867.

ASSETS.

Cash......		$470,797 55
Exchange matured......		81,029 93
Exchange maturing......		66,025 72
Notes discounted......		2,171,589 69
Real estate......		91,968 87
Stock account—		
100 shares National Bank State of Missouri......	$10,000	
16 shares Pacific Railroad......	160	
300 Lindell Hotel Company 1st mortgage bonds......	150,000	
250 Southern Hotel Company 1st mortgage bonds......	250,000	
528 Pacific Railroad Mort. Construction bonds......	504,400	
74 St. Louis County bonds......	68,110	
6 State of Missouri bonds......	6,000	
5 State of Alabama bonds......	5,000—	993,670 00
Suspended debt......		89,377 43
Protest account......		32 55
Total......		$3,964,491 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock......		$400,000 00
Reserve fund, Dec. 30, 1865......$1,185,765 29		
Profit and loss Dec. 31, 1866......$215,532 90		
Earnings past twelve months......	256,371 64—472,904 54—	1,658,669 83
Due depositors......		1,755,822 01
Due Bank of America, New-York......		150,000 00
Total......		$3,964,491 84

Boston and Erie Road.

From the Windham Co. (Conn.) Transcript.

What this road, which got a three million loan from the last Massachusetts Legislature, to be spent in building a railroad in Connecticut, is now doing, and what it proposes to do, as well as what it has got done, are officially thus set forth:

The contract for building the road from Mechanicsville to Willimantic, about 26 miles, is in the responsible hands of Mr. N. C. MUNSON, who is prosecuting it with great vigor. Between Mechanicsville and Putnam, a little less than two miles, he has at work a force of 125 men, and expects to have it entirely completed in February. This connection will bring in the important business of Putnam, a large manufacturing town. At Putnam a heavy bridge requiring about 6,000 perch of stone, is to be built, and the contractors are making active preparations and will be all ready to put it up when the season opens. On the line between Putnam and Willimantic, 700 men are now at work, and the force will be increased daily, probably reaching 1,000 during the month, and still more as the season advances. This portion of the road will be completed by June 1, 1868, and will form a connecting link which will give uninterrupted communication on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road between Boston and Waterbury, Conn., a point but seventy-two miles from Fishkill, the western terminus of the road. The road between Waterbury and Fishkill is also under contract, and preparations are making to prosecute it with vigor. When completed, the Boston, Hartford and Erie corporation will have a road commencing at the foot of Summer-street in Boston, thence through Blackstone, Thompson, Putnam, Willimantic, Hartford and Waterbury, to the Erie Railway at Newburgh, on the Hudson River; a branch from Providence to Willimantic; also from Thompson to Southbridge; also a line from Brookline through Woonsocket, Pascoag, Putnam, Willimantic and Middletown, to New-Haven—in all 425 miles of road, 353 miles of which is already constructed.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

By Judge Cardozo.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION.

This case was before the Court again to-day, on several motions preliminary to the argument on the merits which, by consent, is to take place on Saturday next. We have from time to time published the proceedings as they have taken place, but for the benefit of certain of our readers we recapitulate.

Messrs. Fisk & Belden on the 6th inst. commenced an action against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and the directors thereof, to wit: John F. Tracy, David Dows, Francis H. Tows, Oliver Charlick, Charles W. Durant, Thomas T. Sturges, David Crawford, Jr., Thomas C. Durant, Clark Durant, Robert A. Forsyth, Ebenezer Cook and N. B. Curtis. The complaint sets forth that John F. Tracy is the President of the Company, and that with the exception of Tracy, Cook and Curtis, the defendants are residents of New-York. The plaintiffs then state that they are the owners of 500 shares of the Company's stock; that the par value is $100 per share; that when the plaintiffs became the owners of the stock the whole capital of the Company consisted of 92,000 shares; that after plaintiffs became the owners of the 500 shares, new stock, to the extent of 49,000 shares, appeared in the market; that these new and additional shares were issued about the last of December, 1867; that the new shares were issued to four persons, who call themselves a majority of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors; that the new stock has not been issued to subscribers at par, but it has been sold by the said Committee in New-York, at various prices, all less than the par value, and the proceeds deposited in bank. The complaint then goes on to set forth that a portion of the proceeds of the sale of this new issue has been lent out to private parties at a rate of interest less than 7 per cent. The plaintiffs claim that the effect of this new issue is to greatly depreciate the market price of the stock; that, in the language of Wall-street, the stock has been "watered" to such an extent that the shares of the original stockholders are thereby much depreciated.

Upon the complaint and the affidavits of William Belden and James Fisk, Jr., a temporary injunction was granted by Judge Cardozo, with an order to show cause why the same should not be made perpetual. The object of the plaintiffs was to have the defendants restrained from transferring, upon the books of the Company, any shares of the capital stock issued in excess of 92,000 shares, and also from parting with any of the proceeds of the certificates purporting to represent the new stock of the Company beyond the 92,000 shares. It is alleged that the Company was created by virtue of the laws of the States of Illinois and Iowa, and that the Company has an office in the City of New-York for the transaction of business, at which office a transfer-book is kept.

The plaintiffs having applied to Messrs. Tracy and Tows to testify, and they having refused so to do, Mr. Julius J. Lyons was, on motion, appointed by the Court to take testimony. Several meetings have taken place before the referee since that time. On the 8th of January inst., the time appointed for Tows to attend, there was a failure to comply with the order of the Court, and plaintiffs applied for an attachment to compel the attendance, which was granted, and both the President and Secretary (Tracy and Tows) were taken before the Court. After hearing the argument of counsel, the persons were excused for their previous non-attendance upon their promising to appear and submit to an examination at such time as might thereafter be agreed upon.

When inquiries were made for the money received on the sale of the 49,000 shares of new stock, it was found that the whole amount, with the exception of a few thousand dollars, had been drawn from the Corn Exchange Bank, where it had been deposited, and the officers of the Company declined to give any definite information as to what had been done with it. It is also charged on the part of the plaintiffs, that immediately after the service of the injunction of Judge Cardozo, restraining the transfer of the new stock, the defendants sent the transfer books to Chicago for the purpose of having the transfers made there, and thus evading the order of the Supreme Court in this State. As soon as the plaintiffs discovered that this was the policy pursued by defendants, they obtained an order of the Court to show cause why defendants should not be punished for contempt, alleging that the action of the Directors was, in point of fact, a violation of the injunction. A motion was also made that the defendants be compelled to deposit in Court the money received on the sale of the new stock, or to pay the same over to a receiver appointed by the Court, to await the final determination of the action. There is also a motion pending to compel the officers of the Company to answer certain questions.

To-day argument was heard by the Court on these preliminary motions. The decision was reserved. The argument on the merits has been postponed to Saturday next.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Field and Mr. Burrill; for defendants, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Tracy and Judge Fullerton.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

SLANDER SUIT—WHAT MAY BE PLEADED IN AN ANSWER.

Henry Heins vs. *John Green.*—Plaintiff sues to recover $10,000 damages for slander; the charge is that the defendant on two different occasions called him a "thief, and that he had stolen hundreds of dollars from the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company." The defendant is the President of the Company, and the plaintiff had been in its employ.

The defendant in his answer denied uttering the words, but admitted that he did say "You have made hundreds of dollars out of the road; you are a scoundrel," and that he uttered the same while excited and in anger, caused by the plaintiff slandering and defaming the defendant's character.

Plaintiff's counsel moved to strike out this latter part of the answer upon the ground of irrelevancy, insisting that it constituted no defence, and could not be given in evidence upon the trial.

Defendant's counsel insisted that under section 160 of the Code, the plaintiff could not be aggrieved by the defendant's apprising him before trial of what the defence was, and under section 165 of the Code, the truth, and any mitigating circumstances, or either, may be pleaded. In Bush *vs.* Prosser, 1st Herman's Rep., 347, the Court of Appeals decided that under section 165, mitigating circumstances might be pleaded without admitting the truth of the slander charged. In Bisby *vs.* Shaw, 2d Kernan's Rep., 67, the same Court decided that "section 165 of the Code has abrogated the rule of the former practice by which a plea of justification, in an action of slander was regarded as conclusive evidence of malice." By enabling the defendant to put his defence in mitigation upon the record, the code removes the technical objection of surprise, on which that defence was formerly excluded, and by authorizing the defendant to couple the defence in mitigation with a justification in his answer, the defendant is enabled to avail himself of either one or the other, according to the case he makes out in proof. Upon the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

The Court now decides that under Bush *vs.* Prosser 1st, Kernan's Rep., 347, the plaintiff's motion must be denied, and that the the matter sought to be expunged is properly pleaded in the answer.

N. Hill Fowler and Mr. Eager for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admitted to probate during the past week: Adam D. Stewart, August Suchter, Francis M. Banon, Peter Randall, Sigmond Bass, Jane A. Dodge, Eliza Day, Mary Underhill, James Spencer, Francis M. Pains, Bernard Fox, Thomas Booth.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of Administration were issued on the following estates: Patrick Connor, Samuel M. Fox, Jacob Stephen, Carl Schaus, Fannie Tompkins, Peter Daly, Samuel Ellison, Edward Linthay, Patrick McGowan, Jennie Newton, Charles L. Ruhl, John F. Gantz, Karl Haartaner, George W. Blanck, George W. Howard, Herman Reichenback, Meyer Born, George R. Wilson, Jane Williams, Dorrette Baum, Eliza Baum, James Cullin, Catharine Griesel, Catharine Gregory, Albert Reimers, Susan Williams, James M. Bevier, John Alfred, Jane Wall, Christian Mack.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

The following letters of guardianship were issued: Gregory Reidil, guardian of Anna W. and Margaretta Klarman; Albert Randel, guardian of Charles A. and Maggin A. Vanderhoff; Mary A. Harrison, guardian of Martha I. Anderson; Martha Bloodgood, guardian of James A., George W. and Eva Shields; Conrad Voehl, guardian of John Voehl; Wm. H. Kissen, guardian of Harrison S. Danier. H. and James S. Barclay, and Julia H. and Remald S. Barclay and Richard L. Howell; Lawrence Potter, guardian of John Potter; August Kempf, guardian of Christian and Herman Mack; Robert P. Noah, guardian of F. W. Salmonson.

The account in the following estates have been finally settled: Caroline Huslerberg, Theodore R. Clute, Adelaide Mendelshon, Alfred W. H. Ireland, Robert D. Rowan, John Lotten, Frederick M. Winston, Martin Schmidt, Peter Vredenburgh, John Littlefield, Jacob W. Morris.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

By Judge Cardozo.

King *vs.* Johnson; motion granted.

Leary et al. *vs.* McMurray et al.; defendants may answer in five days on payment of $10 costs, &c.

Caroline H. Whitwell *vs.* John G. Whitwell; report of the referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Guiterman et al. *vs.* Waterhouse et al.; default opened, judgment, &c., to stand as security.

In the matter of the Receivership of the Everet Fire Insurance Company; report confirmed, and order granted.

Charles Verlie *vs.* Cazberg; motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Stewart *vs.* Keith; stay vacated.

Wolff *vs.* Anderson et al.; motion denied.

Fleming *vs.* the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 4; memoranda for counsel.

Bailey, Receiver, etc., *vs.* Rathbun; answer to be made more definite, etc.: costs to abide the event.

Noah *vs.* Pentland et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Hart *vs.* Murphy; order settled.

Birdsall *vs.* Merritt et al.: order granted.

Macaulay *vs.* Oglesby; motion granted.

Tooker *vs.* Ellisot & Co.; motion denied.

Tilden *vs.* Sturges; motion granted—$10 costs to abide the result.

Spanour *vs.* Waddington; default opened on payment of costs.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Frederick D. Tappan to vacate assessment; see memorandum.

Starin *vs.* Newkirk; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 25.

Judges Robertson, Garvin and Barbour, presiding.

The following decisions were rendered to-day:

William Loesbeck *vs.* Amos F. Hatfield &c.; judgment affirmed, with costs. (Opinions by Robertson, C. J., and Monell, J.)

Walter Bauerdahl et al. *vs.* Rachael A. Addison, Administratrix, et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary A. Masterson *vs.* Charles Beers et al.; order affirmed, with costs. (Opinion by Garvin, J.)

Moritz Van Brock et al. *vs.* Frederick M. Pevser; judgment affirmed on terms. (See opinions by Robertson, C. J.)

Miles Cargile *vs.* William Perine et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. (Opinion by Robertson, C. J.)

Moses Pardo *vs.* George A. Osgood; judgment reversed, with costs, to abide the event. (Opinion by Robertson, C. J.)

John Darrow et al. *vs.* Joseph Eneas; judgment affirmed, with costs. (Opinion by Robertson, C. J.; Barbour, J., dissenting.)

David Dows et al. *vs.* The Howard Insurance Company; judgment affirmed, with costs. (Opinion by Robertson, C. J.)

Jacob J. Sherman et al. *vs.* Thomas M. Brantley; the order appealed from reversed, with costs. (Opinion by Robertson, C. J.)

Edward Berrien et al. *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment reversed and new trial had, with costs to abide the event, and the order of reference vacated. (Opinion by ROBERTSON, Ch. J.)

John Whittaker *vs.* The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company; exceptions overruled and judgment entered for the plaintiff. (Opinion by BARBOUR, J.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

By Judge Barrett.

Wolf *vs.* Coulter; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Beck *vs.* Allison. (See opinion in Clerk's office.)

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was a light one, as was that on Thursday last. Cold weather is not as prolific of hot words and hasty blows as the more congenial temperature of the Summer and Autumn months, hence the cases of assault and battery are comparatively few in number.

A GREEDY HACKMAN.

A lad named Thomas Slattery preferred a complaint against a hack driver named Phillips, who he said had taken $6 from him, which he had no claim to. Phillips was employed to drive a gentleman up town, and the boy Slattery accompanied him (the driver,) being an acquaintance. When Phillips had driven the gentleman to his destination, he was paid all he asked, and the boy was handed by the generous "fare" $6 for his trouble, or on account of his good looks, or on account of the liquor that was in the donor. On the departure of the generous unknown, Phillips the greedy demanded the $6 from the boy, which he refused to give, but which was forcibly taken from him; hence this complaint. The Court instructed the defendant to return the $6 at once to the boy, and to consider himself fortunate that he was not punished as a thief.

ABLE-BODIED VAGRANCY.

PATRICK BRENNAN was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for rifling the pockets of his bed-room companion, JAMES GRANGER, of $5 35. BRENNAN proved to be one of a class of the scoundrels who won't take work at fair wages, considering the over-crowded state of the labor market. These fellows—many of them—go to Castle Garden Labor Exchange, where they could obtain employment if they would, but are insolent to employers and superintendent, unless they are permitted to name their own wages. Failing to get what they ask, they either become burdens on the City as inmates of the Refuge or Ward's Island, or they thieve. The Court expressed its determination to punish severely every one of these able-bodied vagrants who came before them and were found guilty of offences against the law.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE—MAYOR HOFFMAN THE COMPLAINANT.

Job Frazer was a few days since, arrested by the Mayor for cruelly overloading a team of horses. His Honor appeared in court yesterday to prosecute. Frazer, in the face of such a formidable witness, wisely pleaded guilty, and escaped with the mild penalty—a $10 fine. Mr. Bergh seemed gratified beyond measure at the powerful auxiliary secured in the Mayor, to whose head and heart this action of his is alike creditable. Now that our first magistrate has set this good example, what citizen will shrink from his duty in procuring punishment of like offences of daily occurrence. By all means let the prosecution of the cruel become fashionable as well as honorable.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN 25.

Before Justice Cardozo.

DIVORCE CASE.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the action entitled Anne E. Hall *vs.* John C. Hall. The matter had been referred to a referee, whose decision was confirmed by the Court.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following persons have been proved during the last week: Eliza J. Lefferts, Flatbush; Margaret Randell and Louis Negbaur, Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons: George M. Benson, late of New-Utrecht, to Robert Benson, Jr.; Adelaide L. Gale to Francis A. Gale; Thomas Cullimore to John Cullimore; Mary E. Beebe to Clement E. Beebe; Richard Coulson to Elizabeth Coulson; John Greenfield to Fanny Greenfield; Patrick McIntyre to John Dirian; Temperance Clarke to Charles Clarke—all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of the following named persons were granted: Margaret Benson and George Benson, New-Utrecht, to Margaret J. Benson and Robert Benson, Jr.; Rosina Banks, New-Lotts, to Caroline Gess; Joseph H. Brennan to Job Johnson; Samuel W. Reed, Chas. E. Reed and John M. Reed, to Wm. S. Phillips, all of the City of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Thompson.

Lewis H. Dewey vs. *Sarah C. Gore.*—This was an action brought to recover $772 50, money due to plaintiff, who acted as agent for Mrs. Gore. The jury returned into Court yesterday with a verdict for the defendant.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

SNEAK THIEF.

DANIEL CARMICHAEL and another juvenile confederate entered the dwelling of Mr. ALONZO TURNER, of 97 St. Mark's-place, yesterday morning, under pretence of selling books. After their departure ANNA LAVENDER, a domestic, missed several napkin rings from the dining-room table, and she pursued the two boys, when they dropped their plunder. Officer SMITH, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested DANIEL, and on his being arraigned before the magistrate, he was remanded for trial.

LARCENY OF TEA.

JEREMIAH CLIFFORD and JAMES HENNESSEY, both young men, were arrested and arraigned before the Court by Officer FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a chest of tea, valued at $45, from the store of Messrs. GROOM BROS. & Co., 193 Chambers-street. As the accused were found in possession of the tea they were held for trial.

LARCENY OF MUSLIN.

Officer HAGGERTY, of the Second Precinct, yesterday detected GEORGE DEBONNE in the act of stealing and escaping with four pieces of unbleached muslin, valued at $35, and the property of GAYLORD WATSON, of 16 Beekman-street. When brought before the Court the prisoner was fully committed to stand his trial.

BURGLARY.

Officer BUCKLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested DANIEL SULLIVAN, yesterday, and found in his possession a pawn ticket which proved to be for two pistols, valued at $11. Further investigation led to the discovery that the gun-factory of EDWIN SCHAFFER, at No. 4 New-Chambers-street, had been entered on the night of the 20th inst., and the pistols abstracted therefrom. As Mr. SCHAFFER identified the property as his, and the prisoner admitted having pawned it, the magistrate granted a commitment.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

AN EXPENSIVE COMPANION.

Thursday night GEORGE W. POWELL, of No. 49 West Ninth-street, went to the Revielle Saloon, in Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, one of the most extensive "pretty-waiter-girl" establishments in the City. There he fell in with one of the girls, named ANNIE CLARK, and, as he says in his complaint, partook of some refreshments in her company, and afterward accompanied her to a room at No. 174 Wooster-street, where he remained until 10 o'clock the next morning. On awakening at that hour he discovered that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $300, and $130 in money. He charged the girl with the robbery, and notwithstanding her denial, caused her to be arrested by Officer ENMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to whom she at first persisted in her denial of her guilt. Afterward, however, she admitted that she had taken the watch, and had pawned it with one JACKSON, at No. 90 Prince-street, at which place it was found by the officer. The prisoner was committed in default of bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

A CONCEALED WEAPON.

Officer SMITH, of the Eighth Precinct, found JAMES REDMOND intoxicated in Broadway, between Grand and Broome-streets, and took him to the Station-house. Upon searching his person a pair of "metal knuckles" was found in one of his pockets, and the carrying of such missiles being interdicted by the statute, REDMOND was committed in default of $500 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

BIGAMY.

MARY E. JONES, residing at No. 266 Second-street, preferred a complaint of bigamy against DAVID J. JONES. She alleges that she was married to the prisoner on the 16th of October, 1860, by Rev. W. H. EVANS, of the Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived with him as his wife until November last. During the latter part of their cohabitation JONES had been frequently absent from home, sometimes for days together, and she finally discovered that he had been again married on the 24th of March, 1866, to one FANNY BURKE, by Rev. EBENEZER WIGGINS, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, at the corner of Avenue B and Fifth-street. JONES was committed to await an examination.

THE LAURENT CASE AGAIN.

At short intervals for the past few months the Laurent case has come up in some shape in one or other of the civil or police courts. JOSEPH R. LAURENT claims to have owned a stock of goods in the store No. 654 Broadway, consisting of laces, valued at $70,000. These goods he also claims were stolen during the months of September and October last by VICTOR VANDEPELD and HENRY C. GREEN. Some time ago GREEN was arrested upon the charge, and after an examination was honorably discharged. Yesterday the complainant appeared in Court with VANDERPELD, and after some conversation concerning the claim of LAURENT, the latter demanded the arrest of VANDEPELD on the charge of stealing the $70,000 worth of laces. The demand was complied with, and the prisoner was committed in default of $15,000 bail. The whole affair is understood to be pending in the civil courts, and to grow out of conflicting claims to the property alleged to be stolen.

The Arkansas Republican State Convention.

The platform adopted by the recent Republican State Convention at Little Rock, Ark., is as follows:

Resolved, That we continue our indorsement of the principles enunciated in the platform of the 2d of April, 1867, and that this Convention indorse the following as their platform of principles:

1. We are for immediate reconstruction upon the Congressional plan. 2. We advocate an equal and uniform system of taxation, and are therefore in favor of repealing the law that places a special tax on cotton. 3. We are in favor of a general system of internal revenue. 4. We are in favor of leveeing overflowed lands of the South by the help of the General Government. 5. We favor an economical administration of the Government, State and National. 6. We recommend and will support a system of general education by the State, by which all the children in the State, white and colored, may receive a good education, through the medium of free schools. 7. We are unalterably opposed to all kinds and forms of Slavery. 8. We will ever maintain free speech and free press. 9. Finally, we are in favor of civil and political equality of all men before the law.

The State ticket nominated is as follows: For Governor, Gen. POWELL CLAYTON; Lieutenant-Governor, JAMES M. JOHNSON, of Madison; Auditor, JAMES R. BERRY; Secretary of State, R. T. J. WHITE; Treasurer, HENRY PAGE; Supreme Judges, LAFAYETTE GREGG, JOHN MCCLURE and JAMES THOMAS ELLIOTT; School Commissioner, Rev. W. H. GILLAM.

Death of Col. Peter Force.

Of Col. PETER FORCE, who died at his residence in Washington, on Thursday evening, the *National Intelligencer* says:

"He had been confined to his room, quite low with a general debility, resulting from a disease of the stomach, for some two months, and gradually sunk into his last slumber, as if falling into a pleasant sleep. He was in the full possession of his reason to the last, though he was not able to speak during the day on which he died. The last act of recognition was when, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a telegraphic communication was in substance, announced to him from his only daughter, Mrs. JONES, who resides at Fort Wayne, Indiana, that she was coming to be with him in his last hours. She had been sick, and not expected to come, and the satisfaction produced by the intelligence was clearly manifested in his countenance. Gen. FORCE was universally honored and venerated in this city, with the interests and honor of which more than half a century of his life was so largely identified. He was instinctively a gentleman, and the uncommon simplicity of his manners, bearing an expression of the gentleness and purity of his heart, made him beloved as well as revered by all who came near to him.

The invaluable collection of books, newspapers and manuscripts upon American history, as his specialty, and which, with a large collection also upon general history and literature, amounting to more than fifty thousand volumes, were fortunately secured some more than a year ago for the Congressional Library, which was the disposition that he had long desired should be made of them. It is known that the collection was purchased by the Government for one hundred thousand dollars; and the building, on the corner of Tenth and D streets, which was erected for that purpose, and had been for more than a third of a century the depository of his accumulating library, was converted into a printing office."

Col. FORCE was born in New-Jersey in November, 1790. He removed to New-York when a child, became a printer, and resided here till, in November, 1815, he removed to Washington. In 1820 he began the publication of the *National Calendar*, an annual volume of national statistics, which he continued until 1836. From Nov. 12, 1823, to Feb. 2, 1830, he published the *National Journal*, a political newspaper, which was the official journal during the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. From 1836 to 1840 he was Mayor of Washington, and was afterward President of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

We present our usual *resumé* of National Guard news and gossip for the information of our military readers:

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Pursuant to special orders from Brigade Headquarters, Lieut.-Col. Harry Rockafellar has assumed command of this regiment. The Wednesday evening commissioned officers' drills are discontinued until further orders. The members of this regiment will meet for instruction and drill, in full fatigue, at State Arsenal, on the evenings of Jan. 27 and Feb. 11. First Sergeants' call at 8 o'clock.

Resignations.—Major Henry G. Piffard, Surgeon; First Lieut. Henry H. Tyson, Second Lieut. Eli F. Bruce.

Elections.—H. H. Evertsen, Captain, *vice* Euen, resigned; James S. Turner, First Lieutenant, *vice* Sterling, resigned.

Expulsions.—Privates George C. Bookstaver, John G. Hammond, George W. White, H Company.

Discharged.—Private Wm. H. Griffin, removed.

CHANGES IN THE MANUAL.

Lieut.-Col Rookafellar, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has issued a circular to his command, in which he states that it having been found, by experience, that some deviations from the prescribed manual will secure uniformity and cadence, the following changes are published for the use of the regiment:

Carry from Support Arms.—One time, four motions. First motion—Grasp the piece with the right hand under and against the left forearm. Second—Bring it vertically in front, &c. Third and fourth—As in Upton.

Parade Rest.—One time, two motions. First motion—Bring the muzzle in front of the centre of the body, the barrel to the left; grasp the piece with the left hand just above the upper band, carry the right foot three inches to the rear, the left knee slightly bent. Second motion—Bring the right hand to the upper band.

Load.—One time, two motions. First motion—Make a half face to the left, bringing the right foot to the front, the heel opposite to and against the hollow of the left; carry the piece diagonally across the body, seize it with the left at the middle band. Second motion—Lower it till the butt strikes the ground, &c. (Upton.)

Prime.—One time, four motions. First, second and fourth motions—As in Upton. Third motion—Drop the muzzle to the height of the eye, the small of the stock resting against the body and two inches below the right breast.

Fix and Unfix Bayonet.—Same as practiced in this command previous to the adoption of Upton's Tactics, with this exception: at the end of the third motion, drop the right hand to the side and extend the muzzle opposite and in front of the left shoulder. From Order Arms, bring the piece across the body to the left side and proceed as above.

Carry from Secure Arms.—One time, four motions. First and second motions—Same as above from a support arms. Third and fourth motions—As in Upton.

Right Shoulder Shift from Support Arms.—One time, three motions. As in Upton, with this exception—at the end of the first motion, place the right hand under the butt. Arms will only be allowed to change from a Right Shoulder by the following commands and motions:

Change Arms.—One time, four motions. First motion—Raise the piece perpendicularly with the right hand, without extending the arm; seize it with the left hand at the guide sight. Second motion—Turn the piece with the right hand, barrel next the face, and carry it opposite the left shoulder, slipping the right hand to small of stock. Third motion—Place the piece on shoulder, embracing the butt with left hand. Fourth motion—Drop the right hand.

Change Arms from Left Shoulder.—By inverse means. Nothing to be added or deviated from the manual as prescribed by Upton, other than here laid down.

Companies will be formed as heretofore—falling in faced to the right, according to size, in single rank, and form in two ranks from the left. Companies will be turned over to the commandant in the following order: The First Sergeant, after calling the roll and bringing the men to a carry, will proceed to the front and centre of the company, salute by bringing the left hand smartly up to the right shoulder, palm down, report, and then take his position by passing around to the left and rear of the Commandant.

THE NINTH REGIMENT

drills by division will be held at the armory as follows: Companies B and C, Jan. 27 and Feb. 10; Companies F and G, Jan. 28 and Feb. 11; Companies I and K, Jan. 29 and Feb. 12: Companies A and D, Jan. 30 and Feb. 13; Companies E and H, Jan. 31 and Feb. 14; all at 8 o'clock. These drills will be conducted by the senior Captains, superintended by a field officer.

Drills by battalion will be held at State Arsenal, as follows: Right wing, consisting of Companies B, F, E, C and D, March 10; left wing, consisting of companies H, I, K, G and A, March 16; the former under Lieut.-Col. Braine, and the latter, Major Strong. Roll call 7:30 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock.

Resignations.—Capt. George W. Lyon, and Lieut. J. J. Van Alst.

Promotions.—A. D. Davis, Captain, *vice* Newkirk, resigned; J.W. Schmidt, First Lieutenant, *vice* Boyd, resigned; John Raper, Captain, *vice* Young resigned; Milton Benjamin, First Lieutenant, *vice* Raper, promoted; John F. Smith, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Benjamin, promoted; W. D. Wood, Captain, *vice* Lyon, resigned; Francis F. Stone, First Lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted.

Expulsions.—James W. Amory, Francis Brownly, Lewis F. Metcalf, and Peter J. Pettigrew, of Company D, for general neglect of duty and violation of by-laws.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Ward announces in a recent order that the proceedings of the Brigade Court-martial, of which Lieut.-Col. Knox McAfee, Twelfth Regiment, is President, are approved, and the fines imposed to be collected, except in the cases of Capt. S. A. Bunce, Capt. G. L. Tyson, First-Lieut. Remsen Appleby, First-Lieut. H. H. Tyson, First-Lieut. Richard Sterling, First-Lieut. G. A. Davis, Jr., and Second-Lieut. Thomas F. Taylor, all late of Seventy-first Infantry; Capt. H. W. Coucutt, First Lieut. Edward Kirk, Jr., First Lieut. George Stewart, Capt. Wm. Raynor, Second Lieut. R. C. Jarmain, and First Lieut. J. H. Whitenack, all late of Twelfth Infantry; their resignations having been accepted and discharges granted prior to the convening of the Court. The proceedings, therefore, are null and void. No blame is attributable to the Court, no official knowledge of the above resignations having been communicated to it.

Regimental courts-martial for the trial of delinquencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Second, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments are ordered to convene on Thursday, 13th February, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: For the Second Infantry—At the Regimental Armory—Lieut.-Col. Dennis De Courcy. For the Twelfth Infantry—At the Regimental Armory—Capt. Henry B. Smith, D. Co. For the Seventy-first Infantry — At the Regimental Armory—Lieut.-Col. Harry Rockafellar.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.

The commissioned officers will assemble at the armory, for dismounted drills, as follows: Feb. 3, March 3 and April 1, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. The non-commissioned staff and officers of Troops B, C, D and E, on Feb. 4, March 4 and April 2, and those of Troops F, G, H, I and K, Feb. 5, March 5 and April 3. Commandants of Troops will drill their respective Troops as follows; Troop B, Jan. 21, Feb. 6 and 19, March 6 and 19, April 6 and 17; Troop C, Jan. 22, Feb. 7 and 20, March 9 and 20, April 7 and 20; Troop D, Jan. 23, Feb. 10 and 21, March 10 and 23, April 8 and 21; Troop E, Jan. 24, Feb. 11 and 24, March 11 and 24, April 9 and 22; Troop F, Jan. 27, Feb. 12 and 25, March 12 and 25, April 10 and 23, Feb. 13 and 26; Troop G, Jan. 28, and 26, April 13 and 24; Troop H, Jan. 29, Feb. 14 and 27, March 16 and 27, April 14 and 27; Troop I, Jan. 30, Feb. 17 and 28, March 17 and 30, April 15 and 28; Troop K, Jan. 31, Feb. 18, March 2, 18 and 31, April 16 and 29, 1868, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Command will be given by bugle call as well as orally.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble for instruction and drill tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock, P.M.

Battalion drills are ordered in this command as follows:—C, D, H, I and F in fatigue uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, Jan. 30. Companies B, K, A, G and E will assemble on Monday evening, Feb. 3.

Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, P.M. First Sergeants' call at 7:45 o'clock. Any member appearing without leggings will be reported as absent.

Promotion.—Second Lieut. Robert Donald, "K" Company, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Whitenack, resigned.

Discharges.—D. W. Lee and Jas. Scott, "G" Company, removed from district; F. L. Sherman, D. D. Davis, "I" Company, removed from district; Wm. Calhoun, Jas. F. Clark, Aug. E. Watson, "I" Company, expiration of service; Wm. H. Avery, "A" Company, expiration of service.

Expulsions.—For violation of Company by-laws, and total neglect of duty: Company G—Fred. T. Mabie and George W. Forman; Company I—H. E. Spinning, C. H. Schultz, J. S. Warden, John McNair, William A. Harding, Henry Schmitz, F. R. Wilson, Joseph Smith and D. Levi.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A grand testimonial concert has been tendered to Prof. D. L. Downing, bandmaster, under the auspices of the Seventy-first Regiment, which will take place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28. This concert cannot fail to be successful, as the regimental band will furnish the music. Tickets can be procured from the bandmaster and at the music-stores.

The ball given by Company I of the Twelfth Regiment, on the evening of last Monday, was decidedly one of the sensations of the season. The New-York Assembly Rooms were crowded to excess, and the arrangements were on the most extensive scale. One of the novelties presented by the committees was a handsome paper fan, containing the programme of dances, &c. The ladies received these fans with evident pleasure. The leading officers of the Twelfth Regiment were present during the evening. Capt. John H. French headed the Committee of Arrangements, while Lieut. Henry B. Wilson and Lieut. John E. Dowley acted as Chairmen of the Floor and Reception Committees.

The attention of C Company Twenty-second Regiment is called by Captain George W. Wingate to the necessity of all members attending the drills under the new tactics, and they are notified that after this date the Commandant will not only send in for jury duty the names of such as are habitually absent, but will not sign their certificates of membership, so as to enable their time to count, therefore every man must drill at least twice a month unless specially excused.

Captain J. H. Bigbee has been ordered to close the United States Marine recruiting rendezvous in this city on the 31st inst. After turning over the Government property in his charge, he will proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report for duty at the United States Marine Barracks at that place.

The third annual ball of Company B, First Regiment Infantry, will take place at the New-York Casino, No. 55 East Houston-street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 6.

Gen. ASPINWALL has appointed Capt. SKIDMORE Brigade Inspector for the Fourth Brigade, with the rank of Major.

Second Lieut. JAMES H. INGERSOLL, of Company G, Seventh Regiment, and formerly Adjutant of the Sixth, has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sixth Regiment.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.
WEST 47TH-ST.—Four stories, brown stone.
WEST 52D-ST.—Four stories, brown stone.
WEST 39TH-ST.—Three stories, brown stone.
EAST 38TH-ST.—Four stories, brown stone.
EAST 28TH-ST.—Four stories, brown stone.
EAST 117TH-ST.—Three stories, Philadelphia brick.
EAST 127TH-ST.—Two stories, frame.

FORT WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—The undersigned giving these localities special attention, and being personally acquainted with the neighborhood, solicit property for sale or to let; they have daily inquiries for houses in this part of the island.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

34TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop house, 25x80, fine order, with or without extra lot and stable, for sale very cheap; possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house, fine order, for sale or exchange for smaller house. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x75x125, on 5th-av., near 36th-st., with the magnificent furniture, $80,000. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE four-story brick house, brown-stone trimmings; contains all the improvements; well adapted for a first-class boarding-house; 28 rooms; convenient to South and Wall-st. ferries. For full particulars, call on or address the agent, No. 93 Fulton-av. WM. MACKEY.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 185 Degraw-st., corner of Cheever-place. The house will not be shown without permit of H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., or ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CLAREMONT-AV., BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house in fine order, all modern improvements, for sale cheap; also, two two-story and basement frame houses in Van Buren-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT ON ADELPHI-ST., near De Kalb-av.—Extra-sized lot, with stable; also a number of Prospect Park lots, eligibly located, for sale cheap. EDWARD K. COLLINS, JR., No. 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A fine, productive farm, beautifully located, on Woodbridge-av., 1½ miles from Rahway, N. J., bounded on one side by the Perth, Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, and a depot within ten minutes' walk of the house. Said farm contains 165 acres, mostly laid down in timothy meadow, averaging over two tons of superior hay to the acre. Extensive buildings, fine shade trees, excellent fruits, in abundance, a large garden, and never-failing springs. All stock and farming utensils (which are of the best quality) will be sold with the place. The owner can show satisfactorily that the farm will pay handsomely on the investment. Terms easy. Address Post-office Box No. 4, Rahway, N. J.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE N. J. CENTRAL R. R. FOR SALE—One hour and 20 minutes from Wall-st.; house large, recently added to, and put in perfect order throughout. Spring water conducted, from never failing spring on the place, to kitchen, first and second stories. House warmed by Boynton's best furnace, set in masonry. Eight acres, with one acre in garden. Very desirable. Price, $13,500.
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNdred (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 60 hogs, cotton seed out of 265 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. By BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—AT GLEN COVE, L. I., fine farm of 160 acres, well cultivated, plenty of fruit, &c.; land very high. Also farm at Plainfield, N. J., 100 acres; buildings and improvements first-class. EDWARD K. COLLINS, Jr., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, two houses at Bloomfield, N. J. H. C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NOT BELOW THE line of Flatbush-av., by a responsible tenant, (possession from 15th April to 1st May,) a three-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Address E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDSON TO LET.—The house is large, fully furnished, containing parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry on the main floor; nine bedrooms above, with gas and water throughout; furnace in the house; the coach-house and stables are first-class in every respect, with five finished rooms in same for groom, heated from below; grounds beautifully laid out; strawberries, raspberries, grapes, pears, &c., &c., in abundance; a fine cow, with pasturage; chickens, &c. Distant from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, eight miles to 152d-st. station. For convenience as a residence with first-class surroundings it cannot be surpassed. $5,000 per annum for one or two years. Possession at option—April 1 or May 1, 1868. To a private family only. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & Co., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, the second and third floors of a building in Water-st., near Fulton, suitable for a hardware or light manufacturing business. Address, stating business, L. K., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permits. For terms, apply to
B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BUILDING WITH store, within 75 feet of Broadway, on 19th-st.; also, store No. 31 East 17th-st., north side Union-square. Apply to JACKSON, No. 31 East 17th-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 273 Madison-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 46 HUDSON-ST., STORE AND rear room; also, rooms and bedrooms; rents, $400, $15, $7, $6, $5. Apply in the store or to T. M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 803 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, for single gentlemen or families; Murray-hill, Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; convenient to 4th-av. cars; will be let reasonably for three months. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms in a private family on the north side of 23d-st., near Madison-square, convenient to hotels and club-houses. Address J. H. F., Box No. 86, Station A.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Most central locality; few steps from 5th-av., with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Large rooms with good board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND STORY, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board at Lafayette. Address S. S., Box No. 69, Bergen Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 24, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 50 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 70 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1 000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111	111¼	10-40 Coupon....	103¾	103⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	111	111¼	Gold	139¾	139⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107¼	107½	June 7.30........	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅞	111	July 7.30	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108¾	108⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅛	109⅜	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107½	107⅝	Sept., comp'd. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅝	107¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.......	103¾	104	U. S. 3 ₩ c. Cer..	100¼	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 PINE-ST.

Government Securities bought, sold and negotiated on commission at the Government Board.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS. IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867.. $7,322,015 75

Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867 .... 2,838,109 71

Total amount of marine premiums $10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867 ...... $7,597,123 16

Losses paid during the same period 4,224,364 61

Returns of premiums and expenses 1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks $6,864,485 00

Loans secured by stocks and otherwise 2,175,450 00

Real estate and bonds and mortgages 210,000 00

Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at 252,414 82

Premium notes and bills receivable 3,232,453 27

Cash in bank 373,374 02

Total amount of assets $13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., CHARLES DENNIS, J. HENRY BURGY, W. H. H. MOORE, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, HENRY COIT, C. A. HAND, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, JAMES LOW, LEWIS CURTIS, B. J. HOWLAND, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, BENJ. BABCOCK, LOWELL HOLBROOK, FLETCHER WESTRAY, R. WARREN WESTON, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR., ROYAL PHELPS, GORDON W. BURNHAM, CALEB BARSTOW, FRED. CHAUNCEY, A. P. PILLOT, R. L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON, DAVID LANE, WILLIAM H. WEBB, JAMES BRYCE, PAUL SPOFFORD, DANIEL S. MILLER, SHEPPARD GANDY, WM. STURGIS, FRANCIS SKIDDY, HENRY K. BOGERT, CHARLES P. BURDETT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, ROBT. C. FERGUSSON, DENNIS PERKINS.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO., No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY, WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL B. FEARING, ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON, ROBERT L. KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES, SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT, President C. and M. R. Co.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

EDWARD F. BROWN, COMMISSIONER FOR PENNSYLVANIA. No. 7 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. The poll will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No 1 Montgomery-street, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the Berdan Firearms Company has been declared by the Directors payable Feb. 10, at the office of L. P. Morton & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The books of the Company will be closed for transfers Feb. 3, and reopened on the 8th of February, 1868. WALTER H. BURNS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE. No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY. A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE. DEPARTMENT OF ART.

The opening exercises of this Department will be held in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. Classes will be arranged on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3 and 4, prior to the commencement of the Second Semi-annual Term on Feb. 5.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE. NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE CAREFUL INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. A French and English Church School for ladies, generously sustained and moderately expensive; the next session opens on the 29th of January. For the prospectus address the Rector.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools. Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania. $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS HART WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS in the following: Painting in oil and pastel drawing, wax flowers and fruit, at No. 737 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 20 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN OF HIGH EDUCAtion would like to teach the French language: method simple and rapid; lessons strictly private to ladies and gentlemen, at their or his residence; few hours can be consecrated to schools. Address G. L. P., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, to report vacancies for each other. Address "American Educational Union," No. 532 Broadway.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour. C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new) .... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Feb. —

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $135; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.

To ensure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 1.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 8

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Freight received until hour of sailing.

Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE, Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RETIRING PARTNER'S INTEREST in a well-established, light manufacturing business, having good connections and article indispensable; references exchanged; no agents need apply. For particulars address MANUFACTURER, Station A, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE and retail drug-store; one who can command from $10,000 to $12,000, and has a thorough knowledge of the business, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing M. D. K., Newark, N. J.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, EITHER active or special, with $25,000, in a well-established Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing House, or two salesmen with $5,000 to $15,000 each would be admitted. Address W. K. B., No. 156 Times Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A PRACTICAL printer, possessing a small, well-fitted job office, or sufficient cash to equip such a one, can make a most desirable arrangement by addressing EDITOR, box No. 150 General Post-office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

DRY GOODS

LAKE & M'CREERY, No. 471 Broadway.

ON MONDAY, JAN. 27, WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN DAMAGED GOODS.

An entire invoice of plain and printed FRENCH JACONETS, PERCALS, AND PIQUES, DAMAGED ON THE VOYAGE OF IMPORTATION. AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

SPECIAL SALE, TO THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1868, PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE, NO. 555 6TH-AV., JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND 33D-ST. WE OFFER OUR WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

Clarke & Saunderson, NO. 605 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CLOAKS. IMMENSE REDUCTIONS, At BRODIE'S, No. 300 Canal-st., and BRODIE'S, No. 31 Union-square. The balance of these splendid stocks now selling off MUCH BELOW COST. N. B.—The basement and upper part of No. 31 Union-square to let.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE CAMBRIC, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, CROSS-BARRED MUSLINS, PIQUES, WELTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, LININGS, &c., &c., And for convenience will exhibit the same on their lower floor.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN STREET AND EVENING DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS, BRUSSELS POINT-LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, With LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS in great variety, &c., &c., Will be offered on Monday, Jan. 27, at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will on Monday, Jan. 27, REDUCE THE PRICES OF THEIR RICH HEAVY DRESS SILKS From $1 75 per yard TO $1 50. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Have largely replenished ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS. Offering in price and quality STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Great clearing out sale of carpets, oil-cloths, &c., at a great sacrifice. D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

Lease and fixtures for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE property in Williamsburgh, being part of the estate of Israel D. Walter, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, valuable lots on

Broadway, Division, De Kalb and Yates avs.

South 4th, South 5th, Fourth, North 5th' North 7th.

Leonard, McKibbin, Ellery, Boerum, Ewen, Hopkins and Devoe sts.

Sixty-five per cent. can remain on mortgage for five years at seven per cent. Title perfect.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of January, 1868, the following-named articles of clothing and equipage:

161 shelter tents.	161 frock-coats, infantry.
65 common tents.	97 frock-coats, musicians.
10 wall tents.	400 blouses.
2 Hospital tents.	194 jackets, assorted.
1 Sibley tent.	53 stable frocks.
100 forage caps.	109 pairs bootees.
314 knapsacks.	349 ponchos.
385 rubber blankets.	5,791 hat cords.
16 wool blankets.	4,234 yards lace.
44 bedsacks.	26 drum heads.
4 picks.	116 Sibley tent stoves.

Also, various other articles in small quantities.

Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down.

Purchases to be removed within five days from date of sale. C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

58TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

40,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the month of February, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway.

Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.

Terms cash on the day of sale.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter. F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries and Book Sale Rooms, Astor-place.

GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., sale of over 200 original Oil Paintings, by favorite American and foreign artists.

Very beautiful marble and terra cotta Statuary, to be sold by auction as above.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer—(Robt. A. Haggerty & Co., No. 11 Pine-st.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

I WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the BATTERY BARRACKS, New-York, an assortment of condemned Quartermaster Stores, consisting, in part, of the following, viz.:

ONE CONDENSING APPARATUS, COMPLETE, stoves, stove-pipe, &c., in large quantities; 1 HORSE, and a great variety of articles not mentioned. TERMS CASH, in United States funds. Bids deemed disadvantageous to Government may be rejected.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen., A. A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

W. T. HOWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

JOHN S. MACKAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the City Salesroom, (Phoenix Building) No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, the desirable property and buildings thereon, bounded by Main, York and James sts.; also the lot and wood building thereon, suitable for shops or manufacturing purposes, situate on the southeast corner of Johnson and Navy sts., Brooklyn. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 20 Court-st. Terms favorable and will be made known at the time of sale.

J. S. MACKAY, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

Last week (but one) of the distinguished LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.

ELEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8, first appearance of the favorite Tenore, SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI, in his excellent rendition of LIONEL in MARTHA.

MISS McCULLOCH, MISS PHILLIPPS, BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI.

Musical Director .... Signor Nicolao

On WEDNESDAY, second appearance of SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI, LA FAVORITA.

THURSDAY—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

FRIDAY—RIGOLETTO.

SATURDAY—FOURTH GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Seats can be secured at the ticket office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, Brooklyn—RIGOLETTO. First appearance of Mme. La Grange in Brooklyn.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director.

FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY. BENEFIT OF MLLE. DEBORAH. TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, On which occasion the highly celebrated work BY VICTOR HUGO, in five acts, HERNANI, will be produced, with new scenery, elegant costumes and appointments, that the distinguished work may be given with the utmost effect by the French artists of this establishment.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, SECOND NIGHT OF HERNANI.

FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... Director

MATINEES AT 2½. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. CONTINUED NOVELTY.

First week of the new GRAND EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME, replete with intensely COMIC INCIDENTS AND SITUATIONS, entitled,

DON QUIXOTE, DON QUIXOTE, DON QUIXOTE, DON QUIXOTE, DON QUIXOTE, OR THE KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE.

DON QUIXOTE .... Mr. S. P. STICKNEY
SANCHO PANZA .... Mr. R. RIVERS
ROBBER CHIEF .... Mr. N. AUSTIN
DON FERNANDO .... Mr. B. RUNNELLS
PANCHITA .... Mr. C. SHERWOOD
DONNA MARIA .... MLLE. JEANNETTE ELLSLER

Millers, Pages, Robbers, Soldiers, Peasants, &c.

The cheerful war horse ROSINANTE, by a steed of ancient pedigree.

The performance will commence with ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC ACTS, introducing ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS comprised in the LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS ever organized in America, in A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES, singularly varied in style, and including many STRIKING ARENIC NOVELTIES, the whole forming a combination of REFINED CIRCUS PERFORMANCES, FRESH, SPIRITED AND EXCITING, beyond anything hitherto offered to the public.

ADMISSION, 50 cts.; children under 10 years, 25 cts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DE LA GRANGE. TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

First Grand Opera Night by the distinguished LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.

Verdi's great masterwork, RIGOLETTO, will be performed, with Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Massimiliana, Orlandini, Coletti and Sarti.

Musical Director .... Signor NICOLAO

Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 50 cents.

Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Ticket-office for South Brooklyn at Mr. Jones' jewelry-store, Atlantic-st., next corner Henry.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Broadway and 30th-st.

The management announces a REVIVAL of Messrs. Fulton & Maeder's Drama of NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, A SENSATIONAL PIECE REPLETE WITH INTEREST, FULL OF INTENSITY.

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SUCCESS, PLAYED IN TWO NEW-YORK PLACES AT THE SAME TIME TO CROWDS. POPULAR ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. MISS MARY MITCHELL WILL APPEAR. JOHN W. ALBAUGH WILL ACT IN NOBODY'S DAUGHTER EVERY NIGHT. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. NEW SCENES BY J. B. AYERS. A GAMBLING HOUSE. "THE TIGER'S DEN." THE QUEER GAME OF KENO. THE EXCITING ROULETTE, IN NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL "AT HOME."

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, the peerless young artiste, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, in her renowned personation of FANCHON, THE CRICKET, originally created by Miss Mitchell, and invested by her genius with a popularity which seems perennial in its freshness. It is in deference to the enduring fame of this beautiful triumph that it has been selected, in preference to the newer plays of her repertoire, as the most fitting to mark her rentrée upon this scene of her earliest metropolitan success.

Mr. J. W. COLLIER .... as .... LANDRY, and a great supporting cast.

NEW SCENERY .... by .... MINARD LEWIS.

Box sheet opens next Wednesday morning.

OLYMPIC, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

NEW SERIES—DOWN TOWN TUESDAY, 28th, WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th, AT DODWORTH'S HALL.

TUESDAY—Macaulay and Dickens.
WEDNESDAY—Shakespeare and Dickens.
THURSDAY—Dickens alone.

8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. —It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE Liederkranz Society, Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

LECTURES.

"A VISIT TO MOSCOW, WITH SKETCHES OF RUSSIAN LIFE."

Ninth lecture in the course of "Evenings Up-Town," By Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Corner Madison-av. and 42d-st., ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets 50 cents. At Nos. 770 and 443 Broadway, and 663 6th-av.

MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH Will lecture at Dodworth Hall MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and Feb. 1.

SUBJECTS: "STREET-BOYS OF NEW-YORK" AND "THE MIDNIGHT MISSION."

Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURE.—JULIUS SILVERSMITH, M. A., will lecture at STIENWAY HALL on MONDAY, Jan. 27. Subject: "THE METALLIC RESOURSES OF THE UNITED STATES, &c., &c." Tickets of admission 50 cents each at the door.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

MEETINGS.

1517. 1867.

THE JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION (Postponed from Dec. 12 on account of storm,) will be celebrated in the English Lutheran Church, on 15th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. McCRON, D. D., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, and Rev. C. H. PAYNE are expected to address the meeting.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

DATED JAN. 22 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

Second week of Watts Phillips, Esq.'s successful sensation drama of NOBODY'S SON.

Every Afternoon and Evening at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

RARE WILD ANIMALS.

Living Giraffe, White or Polar Bear, Pair of Bactrian Camels, Young Gnu or Horned Horse, Pair of African Hyenas, Porcupines, &c.

FOUR BABY LIONS.

Tom Thumb, Elephant Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zalumma Agra and Zobeide Luti, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense MENAGERIE.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1868, will be revived with all its original brilliant effects, military band, beautiful scenery and a great cast, the comic Drama, written by T. W. Robertson and Artemus Ward, entitled "OURS."

Hugh Chalcote .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Col. Sir Alexander Shendryn, Bart .... Mr. John Gilbert
Sergeant Jones .... Mr. A. W. Young
Lieut. Angus McAllister .... Mr. B. T. Ringgold
The Prince Perovsky .... Mr. J. B. Polk
Major Samprey .... Mr. W. J. Leonard
Bradley, a Gamekeeper .... Mr. W. H. Pope
Benson .... Mr. T. J. Ward
Mary Netley .... Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Shendryn .... Miss Fanny Morant
Blanche Haye .... Miss Kate Ranoe
Ellen .... Miss Mary Scott

TUESDAY, Jan. 28—"OURS."
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY, Jan. 30—"OURS."
FRIDAY, Jan. 31—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, AND WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1—"OURS."

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO .... Directors

IMMENSE SENSATION AND SUCCESS. THE ASTOUNDING JAPANESE COMPANY. OF HAH-YAH-TA-KEE, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT THURSDAY. GALA MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY. THE WONDERFUL GIRL, THE TWO BOYS AND MRS. HAH-YAH-TA-KEE, In the Entertainment called the DANGERS AND TRIALS OF LOVE.

Admission $1. Secured seats $1 50; at the Academy; Cochrane's, No. 895, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT BY THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND, Under the leadership of Bandmaster D. L. DOWNING, Assisted by the best Vocal talent, AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

Tickets, $1; Reserved, $1 50; which can be obtained at W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and of A. L. Webber, No. 638 Broadway.

EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK, PAINTING, MUSIC AND TRANSFORMATION SCENE. THE PILGRIM, BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, AT 9, at his new and beautiful Academy Rooms, LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st., New-York.

Tickets can be obtained at the Hall.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes in fashionable dancing are now forming for the second quarter.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL In aid of the HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY, At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868.

TICKETS, $5. Admitting gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' ticket, $2.

Can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee or from the officers.

EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 23 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.

Proscenium and private boxes can be obtained at Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway.

A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE TEUTONIA M. C. will take place at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868. Tickets $5 for gentleman and lady, to be had at R. Philpitt's, No. 96 Wall-st.; F. Grote's, No. 78 Fulton-st.; at the ticket-office of the Metropolitan Hotel, and of all members of the Society. Boxes and tickets can be secured of Hedes & Groveberg, No. 58 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary. Further particulars hereafter.

JOS. KAPP, Secretary, No. 78 Fulton-st.

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE SOCIETY OF UNIONE E. FRATELLANZA at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the Italian Evening School for Adults, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, under the Presidency of the Consul-General of Italy. Tickets $3 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

T. MANARA, Acting President.
A. L. SIMONA, Secretary.

N. B.—Tickets to be had of the Vice-President, T. Manara, No. 73 New-st., and of the Secretary, at No. 864 Broadway and No. 205 2d-av.

TO LET—FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, parties or weddings, Brevoort Hall, situate on 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply to HENRY J. BURCHELL, No. 653 Lexington-av., near 56th-st., in the evenings. Will lease the hall, furnished, to civic societies, by the year.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.

2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.

4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.

5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.

6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church

2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues: also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.

4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.

5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.

6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITuation as housekeeper; the best of references given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 4,968, General Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in groceries, provisions and shipping; a good penman. Address I. L., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO get a steady situation as coachman; is perfectly sober; has best of reference. Address J. D. H., Box No. 217 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,428, Post-office, New-York.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED. —A competent young man, with experience; all applications must be made by letter, giving reference, &c. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

LADIES WANTED.—LADIES HAVING A little leisure time during the day can assist a worthy charity, and those who desire to devote their whole time can find steady employment in a good cause by calling at the office of the Gettysburgh Asylum, No. 546 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.

MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1868, will be presented an entirely NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA, in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled THE WHITE FAWN, in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.

THE CAST, among others, will embrace the names of Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, E. B. Holmes, Hernandez Foster, Rendle, &c.

Misses Fanny Stockton, Mena Montagu, Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, Lizzie Wilmore, J. De Lacy, Kate Palmer, Colson, Leclaire.

THE GRAND BALLET, sustained by Mlles. Marie Bonfanti, Louisa Billion, A. Sohlke, M. van Hamme, &c.

Maitre de Ballet .... M. COSTA

THE KINGDOM OF BELLS—GRAND BALLET.
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1.—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—BALLET.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA—BALLET.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—Marston.

AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.

A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

THE TWO GREAT DRAMATIC SENSATIONS.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

By Augustine Daly, with the GREAT RAILROAD SENSATION, and Scenes of Life in New-York.

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,

THE PICKWICK PAPERS by Charles Dickens

With the GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL vs. PICKWICK AND MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY. Matinee every Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

JAMES E. HAYES .... Lessee.

THIS WEEK ONLY. LAST NIGHTS of Shakespeare's exquisite Romance, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

THE 100TH AND FINAL PERFORMANCE of this memorable production will be given on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 1.

Its retirement is in accordance with a prearranged programme, and the Management treasure, with no little pride, the high-toned expressions of critical and popular approval which proclaimed its matchless beauty and ennobled its magnificent success.

BOTTOM .... Mr. G. L. FOX.

A GREAT HIT.

OBERON .... Miss ROSA COOKE.

With Shakespeare's ballads. Next SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 1, at 1½ o'clock, LAST MIDSUMMER DREAM MATINEE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3—The peerless MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL as FANCHON. [First appearance since her return from Europe.]

Mr. J. W. COLLIER .... as .... LANDRY.

Box sheet opens on WEDNESDAY MORNING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH .... Proprietor and Manager.

LAST WEEK OF MR. AND MRS. EDWIN BLANCHARD AND THEIR ACTING DOGS.

THE CARRIER AND HIS DOGS. Mr. and Mrs. BLANCHARD, and the Dogs. BOLLAS, the Comic Singer.	The French Sensation Drama of CARTOUCH, The Highwayman of Paris. comic drama of the Fighting Yankee. The Flying Man, Mons. JEVENIE.	Challenge Clog Dance by the champions Dick Sands, E. Goldsmith, W. Ashcroft.

FRIDAY EVENING FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BLANCHARD.

Mr. E. EDDY on MONDAY, Feb. 3.

STEINWAY HALL.

SEVENTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, THIS SUNDAY, Jan. 26.

L. F. HARRISON .... Director

First appearance at these Concerts of the celebrated Prima Donna Soprano, Mme. ANGIOLINA GHIONI.

Third appearance of the successful English Tenor, Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.

TOGETHER WITH Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist; Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor;

And also the first appearance of the favorite Pianist at these Concerts, Mr. J. N. PATTISON.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCK'S

First series of Readings in this City will commence on Feb. 10, at Steinway Hall. Popular prices. Associations treated with for Mr. Murdock's services.

SAMUEL COLVILLE'S, Manager.

PAGE'S GREAT PAINTING OF "ADMIRAL FARRAGUT in the futtock-shrouds of his ship, entering Mobile Bay," has been added to his other celebrated pictures now on exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West Tenth-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN!—Sabre Song, 30c.; Dites-lui, 35c.; Pif Paff Pouf, 30c.; Drinking Song, 30c.; Gazette de Hollande, 35c.; LIBRETTO, 30c.; Overture, 40c.; Fantaisie, Chas. Wels, 75c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A SUPERB LIKENESS OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS adorns the title page of Mr. J. R. Thomas' new song, GOD BLESS US, EVERY ONE.

Words by Geo. Cooper. Price 50c. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

Up-town store, No. 865 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE'S GALOP, by PAUL STEINHOCEN, and LA BELLE HELENE GALOP, by A. BERNSTEIN. Price, each, 50c. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYERS retiring. GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE A. STAFFORD'S NEW PATENT Brass Key Tag, for hotels, steamboats, &c., to prevent parties carrying away the keys. Send for sample and circular. N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

HURRAH FOR FUN!—SEE THE FEBRUARY Number of "Nick-Nax."

REMOVALS.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY have removed their office to No. 116 Wall-st., where all orders hereafter will be punctually attended to. C. G. WATERBURY, Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—SINCE EARLY ON WEDNESDAY morning, the 23rd inst., Capt. AUGUSTUS DE PEYSTER, late Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. A reward of $250 will be paid to any person who may furnish to his family, at their residence on Staten Island, any information concerning him, if living, or which may lead to the recovery of his body.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV. —Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

No Cotton Crop in 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let it be understood, as some people would have it, that there will be very little cotton raised this year by hired labor. What then?

The eight millions of whites in the South always embraced many laborers. The war and its necessities taught all these, of both sexes, the value of productive work. To them are now added thousands of young men who did no hand work before the war, but spent their time in the saddle, or with dog and gun, or with books, or in idleness, or worse, who now have taken hold of agricultural labor with their hands as well as brains, and, being men of good blood and pluck, they will achieve results worth having. The eight million whites afford three millions of capable laborers, or their equivalent. Of these, two and one-half millions can and will do more or less field work.

The four millions of freedmen can afford, after supplying other occupations, the equivalent of one and a half millions of able-bodied hands for the field. Together the whites and blacks have equal to *four millions* of laborers, who will be either without any proper occupation, or can be employed in agriculture, usefully and profitably.

The old plantation rules provided for making the cotton crop of five to eight bales to the hand, besides the requisite food crops for hands and stock, in a good season.

Allow to these four millions of laborers, white and black, able and willing to work, all the work required to produce grain enough to feed the South for two years, and then but one bale of cotton to the hand—a very small allowance—and the crop would be four million bales cotton.

So far as these laborers shall be hired on larger plantations they will probably average *five* bales each. When not so hired they will very generally do something toward a cotton patch wherever they can have the use of a bit of land, and it is said that proprietors of the land are seeking such use for a rental in kind.

It is a rash thing to say that there will be no cotton crop in 1868.

The greater productiveness of a given area of land, under spade and hand work, as compared with old style field work, has been signally illustrated the past year. The old product of good land was about 250 pounds per acre. The State of Georgia probably averaged less than 200 pounds of ginned cotton per acre of land worked. This has been exceeded by two and three times as much during the past season, and there is one account given, apparently authentic, of one acre of land from which *four bales*, or over 1,600 pounds, were gathered, and to obtain it only manual labor was used, "without a mule upon the land nor an *ass* either," as the writer expressed it in his description. The people in the Southern States will not starve while they can grow food; they will not go naked while they can grow cotton. They are very poor now, and very generally *ignorant*—of "school learning"—but they know how to cultivate corn and cotton; they know also the comfort of a little money in the pocket and they don't know any other way to get it except by corn and cotton.

Yours, &c., N.

The Irresponsibility of Foreign Governments to our Citizens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A motion was argued before Judge Monell in the Superior Court, a day or two since, which should at least put our merchants and bankers on their guard in relying on the promises of the agents of foreign governments.

The facts, as elicited, appear to be these: The Peruvian Government, conjointly with the Government of Chili, prepared a series of bonds, to be issued in the United States, and appointed a well-known and highly respectable banking house of this city as their agents to issue and negotiate the sale of them. A considerable part of these bonds, by the aid of the good credit, and efforts of the house in question, were thus disposed of, and are now in the hands of various of our citizens.

Among others, a respectable firm was induced to lend an amount of about a quarter of a million of dollars upon the security of these bonds, taking the precaution, however, previously, as they allege, to ascertain from the agents of the Governments referred to that the bonds in question were genuine, and in all respects regular, which they were repeatedly assured was the case; and, relying upon these representations, they lent the money.

Now comes the extraordinary, and, it seems to us, dishonorable part of the matter.

A few days before the January interest became due, a notice appeared, signed by the Peruvian consul in this city, to the effect that these bonds had been irregularly issued, and that his Government refused to recognize or pay them. A proceeding so peremptory naturally caused considerable alarm to the holders, who at once proceeded to ascertain the cause. They have applied to all the sources open to them, and seem not to have succeeded in even obtaining information. In answer to their request, they allege all that they are told by the Government agents of Peru and Chili is, that they are acting by instruction of the consul. On applying to the consul, they are met with the assurance that he is acting under the instructions of the Peruvian Minister at Washington, and, and on applying to the Peruvian Minister at Washington, they are informed very coolly that he is acting under instructions from his Government; further, that having sold all the bonds they wish in the United States, it is no longer necessary for them to support their good credit and faith there.

In the meantime the lenders of this money, who appear to show themselves perfectly innocent, if indeed there is anything wrong in the matter, suffer; the only and sole defence offered by the Government agents being that our courts cannot attach or hold the property of foreign Governments, deigning to make no justification whatever for their unjust and high-handed acts. The agents of the Government are not without blame, and in fact, grave suspicion. It is, to say the least, not a little singular that these parties, who themselves issued these very bonds, should be ignorant of the fact of any irregularity in their issue, had any such existed. They are countersigned by them as financial agents of the two Governments, and they admit that they are genuine and perfect; that they should have been ignorant of any irregularity in the issue of bonds they themselves issued is truly most strange and hard of belief, whereas if they had been cognizant of anything which affected the validity of these bonds, they were bound by justice and honor to make known the facts to innocent parties, relying upon their integrity and applying to them for information, regardless of the credit of the Peruvian and Chilian Governments, not seeking to bolster up that credit at the expense of their own fellow-citizens.

The moral to be drawn from this is short and simple. The securities of the United States are plentiful and secured by the good faith of its people. Let our fellow-citizens, therefore, take our short piece of advice, which is to stay at home, and let these foreign pilferers, if pilfer they will, pilfer one another.

Yours, ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Condition of Affairs in South Carolina.

Extract from a private letter dated Newburgh, District of South Carolina, Jan. 10, 1868:

Our people are very much depressed, and we are driving rapidly to anarchy. We have made the past year the best crop we can reasonably expect to make again. The cotton crop of this section will be about one-third of what it was in 1860, the provision crop scarcely half enough to support the population.

The low price of cotton has acted disastrously upon the freedmen. They had to buy largely of corn and bacon at high prices, and that too on a credit from factors; and cotton sinking to such a low price, they, like the most of the whites, are unable to pay out. They went to work vigorously last January, stimulated by the high price of cotton then ruling, and I trusted we would all prosper. This January things are very different. Many of the men are disposed to throw off their wives and children, and go about hunting and jobbing. They are not willing to continue at steady work, without which we cannot successfully grow cotton. I have remained almost continuously, since the surrender of our arms, on my plantation, and have spared no effort to develop and improve the black race and our present system of labor. I have denied myself many things to do it, and now I fear it has all been in vain, for things instead of improving are growing worse. I fear much we cannot keep down a collision of races. The least imprudence on the part of the whites would precipitate it. This year will not close without outbreaks and efforts on the part of the blacks for supremacy in many places. Once it starts anarchy will reign supreme, and death will hold high carnival. We are doing everything to prevent or stave it off, hoping the North will, in time, solve the question wisely and save both sections from despotism and ruin.

Explosive Oils—Dangers of Kerosene.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 12, a correspondent makes some remarks upon the dangers of impure kerosene. His recipe for testing the oil is dangerous, as his "pop" may be sufficient to burn him up, or treat him to a practical illustration of gymnastics. The only safe test (other than the usual apparatus) is a small quantity put in a saucer and left in a room, where stove or other heat has raised a thermometer to 80 or 90 degrees. A lighted match or taper passed rapidly over the surface of the oil in the saucer will soon tell its quality, or the saucer might be held in a pan of warm water. Nearly every house has some character of thermometer, and it is easy to test the heat of the water—say let the water be 100 degrees, the saucer need be held in it but a minute to show the quality of the oil—that is, if the room is also warm. If it "flashes," then it is impure.

The Government standard is 110 degrees; and it is unlawful to sell below that point. Even that is too low, and it should be raised to 120 degrees. A simple and as perfect a way as can be of stopping adulteration is the appointment of an inspector, who shall have the power and whose duty it shall be to enter any shop or store where oil is kept for sale, and take a sample of the oil and test it. The apparatus for that purpose is simple and easily carried about. The profits arising from adulteration are so small now, with the present high prices of benzine, that none could afford to bribe an inspector. Of course a severe penalty should be put on those having oil of less fire-test than 110 degrees. Benzine or gasoline of very high gravity can be bought as low as 25 cents per gallon. Ordinary refined petroleum will not bear more than 1 of such benzine to 10 of the former without becoming explosive, or rather without giving off gas at ordinary Summer temperature—say 65 to 70 degrees. Mixed in this proportion it would only cheapen the petroleum 3 cents on the gallon, which is too little profit for the small dealer to afford when there is danger of a punishment; and no large dealer of any standing and respectability will now sell any oil under 110 degrees fire-test, and most now sold is above that point. Another great cause of accidents is the use of so-called non-explosive oils, which are merely benzine treated in one form or another with alkalies, and are really as explosive as ever. Any liquid which gives off gas enough to burn at the mouth of a bottle or lamp is liable at some time to explode. The remedy lies in a stringent law by Congress, one of the provisions of which should be to put the legal fire-test at 120 degrees.

I remember once seeing an amusing thing happen in front of a large petroleum house on Fulton-street. An empty benzine barrel was lying on the sidewalk, and a passing Irishman desiring to light his pipe, raked a match on the iron hoop of the barrel, and shading the flame with his hand, leaned over to accomplish his wish. In doing so, he passed the flame near the bung, which no sooner done than the gas from the barrel ignited, and Paddy found himself half way across the street. He was not hurt much, and soon found his feet, but was greatly distressed at the loss of his pipe. The barrel was blown to atoms. In its high gravity state, it is really a liquid gunpowder, but, properly managed, may be made a useful agent in the arts and manufactures. Its use for varnishes and paints is every day becoming more general, and should the high price of alcohol continue, it may, in many instances, become a substitute for that article. The fact that its price has, within a year, risen from almost nothing to thirty-five and forty cents per gallon is evidence that it is becoming useful.

The chief cause of many lamp explosions is that persons using kerosene allow the liquid to get low in the lamp, thus giving a large space for the accumulation of gas, which disintegrates the plaster of Paris with which the top is fastened, and must find a vent some where, if only through the vent of the lamp-stop. A slight movement of the lamp either throws off the top or causes a vacuum of the gas; hence the supply for the sputtering flame, which all have noticed around the top of the kerosene lamps when low, does not equal the demand. The flame, therefore, enters, and an explosion ensues, or the movement throwing the liquid against the very heated upper part of the lamp, thus generating suddenly a larger quantity of gas than the lamp will hold, and the explosion is caused just as most of the boiler explosions on the Mississippi River. H.

Where is the Supreme Power?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the published communications upon the powers of Congress in regard to the Supreme Court, &c., it seems to be held that "Congress is the only representative of the will of the people," which fallacy may suit the views of those who now control that body, but may come back to plague them in the end. Is it not true that the "Constitution is the supreme will of the people," and the different departments of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—are but delegated powers, to be exercised independently of one another within the limits of that instrument, and nothing more? Such being the fact, how is the Supreme Court to exercise its function in protecting a citizen from wrong through unconstitutional legislation, except by a judicial decision as to what his rights are, and a prohibition of the exercise of the law to the suitor; and Congress or the Executive have no more control in their judicial acts than with their judicial convictions? That Court is as much a representative of the people as Congress, and, in the present emergency, may be more so. J. H.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TAX LEVY.

Its Adoption by the Common Council—Proposed Removal of the Broadway Bridge—Extension of Laurens-street—Increase of Salaries.

The Board of Aldermen met at noon yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council, with the Committees on Finance of both Boards, to proceed to Albany for the purpose of representing the interests of the Corporation in all questions brought before the Legislature affecting the rights of the Corporation, and especially in the case of the act empowering the Board of Supervisors to raise money by tax for the support of the City Government.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Cooper Institute was received, from which it appears that last year the total receipts were $39,959 84; expenditures, $33,225 31; balance, $6,734 53. Net balance, $157 09.

A petition for the widening of Laurens-street 25 feet, from Canal-street to Amity-street, and the extension of the street to Waverley-place, was received and referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Norton offered a preamble and resolution to the effect, that whereas the "Loew Bridge" has not proved to be a public convenience, but an obstacle to travel and a damage to the adjoining property, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the said structure to be removed forthwith, and that he dispose of the materials used in the construction thereof to reimburse the City for the expense of such removal.

Mr. Hardy said if the bridge is to be removed he hoped it would be reërected in some other locality. He moved to amend the resolution so that the Street Commissioners should be directed to remove the bridge to the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Mr. Norton said the bridge is an unsightly object, and of no use whatever. Although a member of the Committee which had the superintendence of its erection, he never voted for it or took any part in it whatever.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution was laid over.

A resolution to provide badges for the members of the Common Council was adopted.

A resolution to appoint Charles Balch Assistant Librarian, with a salary of $1,000 per year, was laid over.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Coulter:

Whereas, The salaries at present paid to the clerks and other officers of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen are, as fixed by resolution dated —— 26, 1863, previous to the unparalleled increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life that has taken place within the past three or four years, and are much less than the salaries paid to the employés of the several departments of the City Government, and are, moreover, at present, out of all proportion to the duties required and labor performed when compared with the duties, labors and salaries paid to the employés of all the departments of the Municipal Government; be it therefore

Resolved, That the salaries of the Clerks and the other officers of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be and hereby are fixed as follows, viz.: The Clerk of the Board, and by virtue of his office Clerk of the Common Council and head of the Legislative Department of the City Government, $7,000 per annum; the Deputy Clerk, $5,000 per annum; the First Assistant Clerk, $3,500 per annum; the Second Assistant Clerk, $3,000 per annum; the Third, Fourth and Fifth Assistant Clerks, each $2,500 per annum; the Messenger to the Board, $1,500 per annum; the Assistant Messenger, $1,400 per annum; the Librarian, $2,500 per annum; the Engrossing Clerk, $3,000 per annum; the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Messenger to the President, each $1,500 per annum; the Doorkeeper, $1,250 per annum; the Reader to the Board, $1,500 per annum; and the Janitor to the City Library, $1,250 per annum, to be paid monthly; the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, $5,000 per annum; the Deputy Clerk, $3,500 per annum; the First Assistant Clerk, $2,500 per annum; the Second Assistant Clerk, $2,500 per annum; the General Clerk, $2,000 per annum; the Engrossing Clerk, $2,000 per annum; the Official Reporter, $2,500 per annum; the Messenger, $1,500 per annum; the Assistant Messenger, $1,400 per annum; the Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,500 per annum; the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,500 per annum; the Doorkeeper, $1,250 per annum, and the Reader, $1,500 per annum, to be paid monthly.

The resolution was laid over.

THE TAX LEVY.

The ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the Government of the City, for the year 1868, was then taken up. The items are as follows:

Advertising for the Common Council	$50,000 00
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	80,000 00
Alterations of Aqueduct	10,000 00
Central Park, maintenance and government of	200,000 00
Charges on arrears of assessments—For expense of preparing lists and accounts of lands to be sold for assessments, and advertising and selling the same	5,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes	5,000 00
Cleaning streets under contract	504,696 00
Cleaning Markets	25,000 00
City Chamberlain, fees of	10,000 00
City Contingencies	100,000 00
City Dispensaries	12,500 00
Contingencies—Legislative Department	10,000 00
Contingencies—Mayor's Office—For expenses of advertising, postage, telegraphing, expressing, cartage, and for killing dogs	9,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office—For advertising, postage, investigating old claims and accounts, office expenses	15,000 00
Contingencies—Law Department	20,000 00
Contingencies—Street Department	15,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	5,000 00
Deficiencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	2,500 00
Donations	80,000 00
Election Expenses	48,000 00
Errors and Delinquencies	1,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd	50,000 00
Lamps and Gas	894,000 00
Lands and Places—For construction, repairs and maintenance of the railings, fences, seats, walks, gutters, drains, &c	60,450 00
Laying out and improving certain portions of the City of New-York—For expenses of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park in laying out streets, roads, &c	19,060 32
Metropolitan Fire Department	893,800 00
Monument in Calvary Cemetery	15,000 00
New stone bridge at Kingsbridge	20,000 00
Northwestern Dispensary	10,000 00
Police station-houses	42,000 00
Police telegraph	7,200 00
Printing for the Common Council	100,000 00
Printing for departments	40,000 00
Public buildings—construction and repairs	77,000 00
Public charities and correction	960,543 00
Public drinking-hydrants and urinals	3,500 00
Public instruction	2,900,000 00
Rents—For the payment of rent of property leased to the Corporation for public offices and other public purposes	35,547 50
Real estate expenses—For the payment of assessments on the real estate belonging to the Corporation for public improvements	50,000 00
Removing night-soil, offal and dead animals	40,500 00
Removing obstructions in street and harbor	1,500 00
Roads and avenues—For general repairs and maintenance of the roads and avenues within the city limits	103,500 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	180,250 00
Salaries—Mayor's office	38,500 00
Salaries—Department of Finance	190,589 18
Salaries—Street Department	137,180 00
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	100,892 00
Salaries—Law Department	40,300 00
Salaries—Board of Assessors	19,000 00
Salaries—Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	3,000 00
Salaries—City Courts	191,022 24
Stationery and blank-books	45,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	60,000 00
Street improvements	10,000 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Sprinkling roads	25,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	90,000 00
Water-pipes and laying	300,506 00
Wells and Pumps—Repairing and cleaning	5,000 00
Wharves, piers, and slips	497,000 00
Total	$9,472.030 24
Interest on the City debt	$1,149,942 55
Redemption of the City debt	702,420 69

On motion of Mr. Norton the item of $25,000 for sprinkling roads was struck out, and the ordinance was laid over. It was subsequently taken up, adopted and sent to the other Board.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

A New Phase in the Gift Enterprise Business.

Two or three months ago, David William De Forest, of No. 380 State-street, Brooklyn, purchased some tickets in the gift enterprise advertised as being under the direction of Clark, Webster & Co., of No. 62 Broadway. One day last week he received notice that he had drawn a prize in the shape of a gold watch, valued at $200, and he applied for the same yesterday morning to Chas. Sinclair, one of the clerks, at No. 62 Broadway. Sinclair informed him that he could not obtain the prize until he had paid $10 as a percentage. De Forest at length obtained temporary possession of the prize, for the purpose of examination, and no sooner had his hands closed on the watch than he ran into the street with the same. Officer Ottignon, of the Broadway Squad, was called upon, and he arrested De Forest, subsequently arraigning him before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. The clerk, Sinclair, also appeared and accused the prisoner of stealing a watch valued at $20. The Magistrate received the complaint, and allowed De Forest to furnish bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance for trial at the Special Sessions.

Up to this moment Sinclair had it all his own way, and he was greatly astonished to hear the magistrate direct the accused to make out an affidavit against his late accuser for a violation of the lottery laws. In his affidavit De Forest stated that James G. Clark, William O. Webster, and Henry Elias did distribute and dispose of prizes in the shape of watches, jewelry, and other fancy merchandize, said distribution to be decided by lot or chance, or a drawing by lottery; that the said drawing was to be made by Clark, Webster, & Co., at their office, No. 62 Broadway, and that he purchased a ticket in said lottery.

Charles Sinclair was admitted as a witness in the case thus made out against Clark, Webster & Co., and he deposed that as clerk for said firm, it was his duty to distribute certain prizes won at the lottery organized and controlled by Clark, Webster & Co., and that on the 25th inst. he gave notice of a prize being awarded to Mr. De Forest, and was about paying him the same, it being a gold watch. He also stated that pianos, gold watches, money, and other articles, are kept by Clark, Webster & Co., for distribution as such prizes, the results of a lottery drawn at Washington City, D. C., upon payment of a certain percentage. Sinclair was required to find bail to await an examination. The magistrate also issued a warrant for the arrest of all three of the alleged partners in the firm of Clark, Webster & Co., and at a later hour in the afternoon Henry Elias was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate. Officers Ottignon, Phelps, Robinson, Hubbard, and others of the Broadway Squad made the descent upon the premises No. 62 Broadway, where they secured nearly all the books and a large number of letters received by the firm from victims, of which we give a few samples copied at random:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Jan. 14, 1868.

Clark, Webster & Co.:

DEAR SIRS: I received your note in regard to a prize that you say that I have drawn (*a watch*) worth $200. But I do not feel safe to send the money to you on account of so many swindlers. But do not understand me to say that you are one, for that I cannot say that you are or are not. But if you wish to send the watch to me by Adams Express Co., C. O. D., I will accept of it, and if it proves to be what you say it is, I will do the best that I can as *Agent*; and I think that I can do well as agent, as I am acquainted with all of the soldiers here, and have their custom.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES A. FORTUNE,
Columbus, Ky., Box 19.

[If you send, please send me the receipt by mail.]

EAST POULTNEY, Jan. 20, 1868.

Messrs. Clark, Webster & Co.:

GENTS: I received your letter advising me that I have drawn a watch valued at $200, wishing me to send you $10 to pay for the same. You may take the watch and send me $50, and I will let you make the $140, seeing you are so kind. If you will not give the $50, what will you give? You must be a nice, honest set, to send out such *rich prizes*. You must think the fools are not all dead yet. Yours, S. DEWY.

DERBY, N. H., Jan. 15th, 1868.

Messrs. Clarke, Webster, & Co, 62 Broadway, New York.

GENTLEMEN,

Your note, stating that I have drawn a Watch, valued at $200, etc., is duly received.

If you wish to send a prize to this section of the country, send it C. O. D., and your money is ready the moment the goods are received, provided they are what you represent.

Yours truly, A. A. TAYLOR.

P.S.—If you do not send it, we shall all know the nature of your transactions.

DOBB'S FERRY, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1868.

DEAR SIRS: Please to send the watch by Merchants' Union Express Company, C. O. D., and oblige,

Yours truly, HARRY J. PARNELL.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Jan. 16, 1868.

GENTS: Yours informing me I had drawn a $200 watch, &c., is received. You can send the same to me per express, if your concern is a legitimate one, and the $10 charges can be paid, C. O. D. If I receive no reply I shall publish you as being bogus.

Yours respectfully, J. H. ENGLEBERT.

GERMANTOWN, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Yours received. Please express watch by Adams, and I will, on receipt, immediately forward $10 as requested.

Yours, C. KEYSER KING.

The following is a copy of the notice sent to intended victims, being printed circulars:

"All communications should be addressed to Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

The drawing of prizes in the Bankers and Merchants' First Grand Presentation Enterprise commenced on Thursday, Oct. 31, and will be continued for 150 days from the date of commencement, at the rate of 10,000 tickets per day.

Manner of Drawing.—The drawing is conducted on the two-wheel plan, one wheel being filled with the numbers of tickets, and the other wheel being filled with the names and designations of prizes to be drawn. The wheels are then revolved, and a boy who is blindfolded draws out a number from the first wheel, and then another boy, also blindfolded, draws out from the second wheel the name of a prize which designates the prize drawn by the preceding drawn number from the first wheel. This alternate process will be continued until the last number and prize are drawn from the wheel.

No discouragement should be felt by ticket-holders who do not draw mammoth prizes at the beginning, as, by this plan of drawing, the largest prizes are as probable to be drawn last as first, and, until they are drawn, each ticket-holder having numbers in the wheel has his chance repeated with every number and corresponding prize which is taken from the wheel.

It is necessary that we deliver prizes as fast as they are drawn, to facilitate the work and prevent confusion and delay in the conducting of our Second Grand Enterprise.

CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., Bankers,
No. 62 Broadway, New-York,
Managers of the Bankers' and Merchants' Grand Presentation Enterprise.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

You are hereby notified that one of your tickets has drawn a gold watch, valued $200. Five per cent. on this amount will be $10. This amount of assessed percentage must in all cases be sent on receipt of this notice, with direction by what Express you wish the prize sent.

Yours respectfully, CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.

James Benson, of No. 78 East Broadway, testified that he was a copyist at No. 62 Broadway, and he identified Henry Eliass as the agent of said firm of Clark, Webster & Co., who are managers of a gift enterprise.

Andrew Peters, of No. 57 Bleecker-street, testified that he was employed by Henry Eliass, for the purpose of conducting the advertising business of Clark, Webster & Co., and that he did not know either Clark or Webster.

John D. Wilcox, of No. 5 Forsyth-street, testified that he is a clerk employed by Henry Eliass and doing business at No. 62 Broadway, the office of Clark, Webster & Co., managers of the gift enterprise at said place. That he is paid by said Eliass at the rate of $15 per week.

John J. Deveney, of No. 330 West Twenty-fifth-street, testified that he is employed by John D. Wilcox, at the office of Clarke, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, and that he receives a compensation of $20 per week from said Wilcox. That Henry Eliass is recognized by deponent as the person in charge of the office.

The defendant in the case was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await an examination at an early day. All of the witnesses were also required to furnish bail in the sum of $500 each, to appear at the examination.

The magistrate requests that any persons desirous to make complaints against Eliass, or give testimony, will call at the Tombs to-morrow and leave their names.

WHITE HAVEN BOND ROBBERY.

Arrest of one of the Principals in this City—Recovery of $10,000 in Bonds—The Extraordinary Story of the Robbery.

On Thursday last, John Flynn, keeper of a saloon at the corner of Spring and Thompson streets, was arrested by Marshal Murray, charged with having in his possession certain bonds of the Susquehanna Canal, stolen from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at White Haven, Pennsylvania, in July last. Ten of these bonds, of the denomination of $1,000 each, were found in Flynn's possession, and being positively identified by the Company's agents, and affidavits being made that Flynn knew they were stolen when he purchased them, the latter was held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROBBERY.

On the night of the 9th of July last the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company at White Haven, Penn., was entered, the vault and safe opened by means of false keys, and $56,000 in bank bills, currency and bonds stolen.

The entrance to the building had also been effected with false keys, and while no clue to the robbers remained, it was evident the job had been carefully planned, and that thorough professionals were concerned in it. On discovery of the loss the officers of the Company telegraphed Pinkerton's National Police Agency, and detectives were at once detailed to work up the case. The steps taken by them in this matter are not revealed, but the result is before us in the arrest of Cyrus Starks, S. E. Spencer, Elias Griffin and Emanuel Sinclair, all of whom have been arraigned before the Luzerne County (Penn.) Court, and are either in confinement or under heavy bonds to appear for trial at the April term of that Court.

A fifth party—Shinburn, *alias* Baker, *alias* Walker, &c.—was also arrested, but escaped from the officers and is again at liberty.

It appears that the robbery was planned as early as March last. Cyrus Starks, proprietor of the White Haven Hotel, in White Haven, being the suggester of it. Starks has heretofore borne a good reputation, is somewhat of a politician, and is brother of the Starks now Burgess of Wilkesbarre, and late candidate for the Legislature from the Luzerne District. In March last Starks began casting envious glances toward the strong boxes of the Coal and Navigation Company, and sending for his friend Griffin, who resides in Scranton, explained to him that a raid on these boxes, if properly planned, would be highly remunerative. Griffin, having no conscientious scruples, readily acquiesced, and agreed to procure professional aid to carry out the project. Starks was able to supply a correct diagram of the office—showing position of vault, safe, &c., and also a wax impression of the office key. He further informed Griffin that the agent carried all the keys about his person, but that possession of them might be obtained by entering his house, and also that large sums of money were kept in the safe only on pay day, which was usually between the 8th and 10th of each month.

Armed with this information, Griffin returned to Scranton, and went thence to Dunmore, where he consulted with his friends, Spencer and Sinclair. It was then decided to call in the services of Shinburn, who was a thorough professional, and had aided the party before—having been associated with Sinclair and Squire E. B. Hollister, of Hollisterville, Penn., in the Waymart robbery, six months previously.

Shinburn readily answered the summons, and having received such information as Sinclair and Spencer were able to give, visited White Haven by night, entered the agent's house, and then his bedchamber, took from the pockets of the sleeping man all the keys, safe, vault, &c., of which he took impressions in wax, and having returned the keys and removed all signs of his visit, departed. The impressions were given to Griffin, by Griffin to Sinclair, and by the latter to a young Englishman, an employe of a Scranton machine-shop, who made the keys at his house. When completed Shinburn was again summoned from New-York, again visited White Haven in the night, this time entering the Coal Company's office and opening the various doors and the vault; the safe-key was found to be imperfect, and was returned to the young Englishman, who remedied the defect, when Shinburn again entered the office, and found all his keys in perfect working order, the vault and safe opening to his touch.

The thieves now waited only the arrival of the money to do their work, but although the preparations just mentioned were completed in March, and Shinburn entered the office on the occasions of the April and May payments, it was not until July that circumstances favored them.

On July 5 Griffin hired a team at the livery-stable of Starr Allen, in Dunmore, representing that he would be absent a number of days. A short distance out of town he met Sinclair and Shinburn, to whom he surrendered possession of the turn-out, returning to town himself. Sinclair then drove to a rendezvous in the woods near Wilkesbarre, where they remained until the 9th. At 6 P. M. of that day they left their hiding-place and drove to White Haven, arriving at midnight. Shinburn entered the office, opened the safe, abstracted the money, and within twenty minutes the pair were dashing away toward Scranton, $56,000 richer for their nocturnal visit. At noon of the 10th they reached Dunmore, where the weary horses were turned over to Griffin, and Shinburn was taken up by Spencer with a fresh team and driven to Waymart, and thence to Narrowsburgh, on the Erie Railway, where he took the New-York train and returned to this City.

DIFFICULTIES OF DETECTION.

It will be seen that although the principal character in this robbery—the New-York professional, Shinburn—visited White Haven six times, made a leisurely inspection of the Company's office on five occasions, and became thoroughly conversant with the locality before executing the deed, he was never upon the streets of the town in daylight, and indeed had never been seen by a citizen of the place. He is an old offender, and is the same who figured in the Keene, N. H., robbery some years ago; was convicted, sent to jail and almost immediately escaped.

Starks, Spencer, Sinclair and Griffin are of the same party as Looby, Miller, Clark, Johnson, Galligan and Argue, who were convicted of the Hope Express robbery at Wilkesbarre in February, 1867.

The detectives deserve much credit for unraveling so difficult a case, though it is to be regretted they should have failed to hold Shinburn when he was in their custody. It does not look well that the most important prisoner has escaped them; but we trust he will soon be brought to justice.

Internal Revenue.

Yesterday, the Collectors and Assessors in the Metropolitan Revenue District assembled, by invitation of Deputy Commissioner Harland, at the Cedar-street headquarters, to consider matters which he had to propose to them concerning certain changes about to be made in the management of the Department. Two days ago information reached here that the Metropolitan Board would soon be abolished, and, as a consequence, the numerous Inspectors now receiving Government pay were naturally solicitous as to the permanency of their positions. Under the working of the new system, many of these Inspectors will be removed from office, and the anxious question to them is who of the number will be retained. One of the objects of the meeting yesterday was to take measures to decide this point. The Collectors and Assessors were requested to forward the names of parties of their own selection to Washington for approval. With the exception of a few instances, the Inspectors will be taken from the old force. In order to secure their appointment, however, it must be shown that they possess the requisites of competency and integrity.

The following are late seizures: A distillery with a stock of groceries at No. 329 Eighth-street, by direction of Collector Blake.

A tobacco factory, with presses and fixtures, at No. 54 West Broadway, by Inspector Harvey. The seizure was made so promptly that the owners had not even commenced manufacturing.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, President Stacom in the chair.

The resolutions from the other Board to procure badges, staves of office, stationery, &c., for the members of the Common Council, were laid over.

A resolution directing the immediate removal of obstructions from pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, was laid over.

The resolution from the other Board forbidding the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company to use sweeping machines in Park Row was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The ordinance making the annual appropriations for the current year was received from the other Board and concurred in.

A resolution was presented asking our Representatives in the State Legislature to endeavor to obtain a modification of the Registry Law, so that persons absent from the City within the ten days previous to the election shall not be disfranchised.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Highway Robbery and Attempted Murder.

Mr. Dominicus Vanderveer, farmer, and one of the most estimable citizens of the town of Jamaica, L. I., living about three miles west from Jamaica Village, on Fulton-avenue, was attacked Friday night by a highwayman, robbed of about $60 and shot but not fatally, one ball entering his arm near the wrist, and another producing a bad wound in the right temple. Mr. Vanderveer was returning home from East New-York, with his wife and daughter in the wagon. They noticed a man following them most of the way, and when opposite the residence of Supervisor Lott, where everything was quiet, this dastardly attack was made, and the scoundrel came near adding murder to the crime of highway robbery. The highwayman escaped in the darkness.

NEW-JERSEY.

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE—A YOUNG BRIDE SPIRITED AWAY—BROWN STONE FRONT *vs.* NO FRONT AT ALL.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday afternoon a habeas corpus case, involving the disappearance of a young bride but three days married, and which, from the circumstances of the case, is likely to create a good deal of interest, came up for argument before Judge Bedle. The affair at the present time stands in about the following position: Thomas Kyle, a young Scotchman, a very humble but respectable young man, who earns an honest living at work in Colgate & Co.'s extensive soap factory in Jersey City. Robert Baile is a reputed wealthy coal-broker, doing business in Wall-street, residing in his own brown-stone front house in Wayne-street, Jersey City. Kyle is not the owner of a brown-stone front, or of any other kind of a domicile. Baile once worked in the same soap factory where Kyle now works, and, it is stated, received $6 per week for his services. A lucky turn of the wheel of fortune has sent him up in the world in the matter of dollars, and Mrs. Baile appreciates the change, and governs herself accordingly. Mrs. Baile has a very pretty and interesting sister, whose name was Matilda Moody, and who resided in the Wayne-street brown stone front, and great were the expectations for her of her sister and brother-in-law. But Miss Moody went one day and fell very deeply in love with Thomas, who works in the soap factory, and, as she could not live without her Thomas, the twain met one day about the middle of October last, and went down to Newark, where they joined hands and concluded to take each other for better or for worse, and the minister tied them together in the holy bonds of wedlock. They didn't return to the brown stone front, but proceeded to a less pretentious mansion within the corporate limits of the city above-mentioned, where the newly married couple were welcomed and hospitably entertained by a sister of the bride. The honeymoon progressed beautifully for the space of three days, and for aught we know might have continued lovely until this hour had it not been for soap. On that eventful third day of the honeymoon, Thomas kissed his young bride good-bye, and went up to Jersey City to make some more soap. Meantime, as is alleged, Mrs. Baile went to Newark and persuaded the newly-married Mrs. Kyle to accompany her home, which fact, when known to Thomas, caused him to go in quest of his wife. He rang the bell at the brown-stone front, but was denied admittance and from that day to this, although he has made every effort so to do, has not been able to set eyes on his dearly beloved Matilda. Under these trying circumstances, Thomas went before Judge Bedle, who issued a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring Matilda's body to be produced in court, and the document, as we understand, was duly served on the proprietor of the brown-stone front, whereupon Mr. Baile's lawyer made return that Mr. Baile did not know where Matilda's body was and consequently could not produce it, which was not satisfactory to the disconsolate husband, his lawyer or the Court. Consequently there was to have been an argument about it yesterday, but as the lawyers wanted considerable time to prepare, and as Judge Bedle had been hard worked all the week over some dry and uninteresting cases, and therefore, needed a little repose, the argument went over to a future day, greatly against the wishes of the disconsolate Thomas.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF PAREGORIC.—Dr. Finn, Justice of the Peace in the township of Greenville, held an inquest on Friday evening on the infant child, 11 months of age, of a colored woman named Siana Jackson, that died suddenly on Thursday evening. It appears that the child being unwell, the mother administered a dose of paregoric, and half an hour later it was found with life extinct. Drs. Payne and Fields made a *post-mortem* examination, and in accordance with their evidence the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by an overdose of paregoric unintentionally given by the mother.

A WOMAN KILLED—HAS HER LEGS CUT OFF ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a woman between 70 and 80 years of age, named Hartigan, in attempting to cross the Erie Railway track at the Provost street crossing in Jersey City, was run over by a locomotive, and had both legs cut off above the knees by the wheels passing over her. She was conveyed to her home, No. 123 Provost-street, and was still alive at eight o'clock last night, but would probably not survive the night.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—William and Baxter Kinney, merchants at Bound Brook, were brought before Commissioner Whitehead at Newark on Saturday morning, charged with removing three barrels of whisky which had been left on the premises of Marshal Benjamin, who had seized them. They were held to bail in $500 each, for examination on Tuesday next.

THE GERMANS AND THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—At the mass meeting of the German Republicans at Newark on Friday night a committee was appointed to confer with the German Republican Central Committee and the Republican Executive Committee, that together they may take measures to secure "a modification of the Sunday ordinance."

HOSPITAL MOVEMENT.—Stimulated by the action of our German citizens at Newark, a petition is being circulated by Americans praying that the attention of our City Fathers may be turned to that part of the recent message from the Mayor which advises the erection of a hospital for Newark. The petition has received numerous signatures, and will soon be ready for presentation.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE REBELLION.—A history of the services of the troops and people of New-Jersey in aid of the Union cause, was published by M. R. Dennis & Co., of Newark, on Saturday.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. Lochmer, a resident of Newark, fell on the ice at the corner of Franklin-place and Ward-street, breaking both bones of her right leg.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 30	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 5	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Moro Castle	Jan. 30	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Feb. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *Etna*, close at the General Post-office at 6:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 25—*In steamship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—Jas. E. Penniman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lowell, Boston, Mass.; Misses C. and F. Arnold, New-York; Edward Coles and Ellis R. Coles, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carleton, Miss C. Wheeler, New-York; Robert Gray, Erie, Penn.; Mr. Edward Winslow, Mrs. James Winslow, Miss M. L. Winslow, New-York; Mrs. L. H. Loring, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. M. P. Gamett, daughter and maid servant, New-York; Capt. Henry Pearson, Granville, Mass.; Albert V. Nolen, Mrs. Nolen, New-York; Charles Durn, Mrs. Durn, New-Orleans, La.; Alfred Lockwood, New-York; Alfred Greenough, B. Tilton, Boston, Mass.; D. O'Sullivan, Jas. Russell, New-York; F. Ogerau, Paris, France; Emile Bourgoise, Mrs. Bourgoise and child, New-York; Francis Hirth, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Falkenau, Wm. Falkenau, O. Bruckenau, New-York; Joseph Goiffon, Charleston, S. C.; Adolph Susman, New-York; Mrs. Francois Ferdinand, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Provot, New-York; Mrs. Marie Poincelet, Paris, France; E. H. Biedermann, New-York; Charles B. Fournier, Mrs. Marie F. Fournier, Cincinnati, Ohio; V. de Possel, New-York; Mr. Henry Alleoud, Boston, Mass.; Mr. L. W. Seavey, New-York; Mrs. Mary F. Vincent, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. Gradot, New-York; Mr. A. d'Arguey, Mr. Edward Lestonnot, Paris, France; Miss Alice Meyer, New-York; Mrs. Mary J. Faber, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. L. Korn, New-York; Mr. Alphonse Bauve, Boston, Mass.; Mr. E. Fribaurg, Mr. Ubaldi Seina, Mr. Thomascini Joseph, Milan, Italy; Mr. C. Paridans, New-York; Mr. Thomas B. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Havana, Cuba; Mr. R. S. Thomas, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Theodore Jones, Brooklyn; Mr. Wm. West, Hoboken, N. J. Specie, $655,890.

JAN. 25.—*In steamship Europa, for Liverpool*—Capt. J. H. Chandler, Liverpool; Rev. W. J. Brown, Armagh; Andrew P. Parslow, Nashville, Tenn.; Capt. J. Battersby, Glasgow; John Roberts, John F. Ross, Arthur Tibbetts, Tom Brown, John Lamplough, Abram Spencer, J. Margetson, British Columbia; William J. Killop, Albany, N. Y.; John Dick, John Dick, Jr., Philadelphia; —Townsend, David McLaren, Jeremiah Chapman, Capt. John Littlejohn, A. Jackson Drake, Henry O'Neill, David E. O'Neill, Thomas Clinchy, John Littlejohn, New-York; Hugh Waters, Mary Waters, Philadelphia, and 84 steerage passengers.

In Steamship Star of the South for St. Jago de Cuba.—C. L. Cabo, Mrs. C. D. Cabo, John Tamblyn, William Trevorne, George Bradford, Miss Bradford, Miss E. Bradford, E. Valiente, John Roberts, A. Cespedes, Victor Perry, Fernando Figueredo, P. E. Alayo, J. Gornes, Miss Bridget Moffart, J. R. Youngs, Dr. Alderberg, G. W. Fabene, Peter Killpatrick, Joseph Badell, and two in the sterage.

In Steamship San Salvador for Savannah.—H. Clay Carey, Joseph Day, T. C. Clapp, John E. Ingersoll, Miss Day, Miss R. Doane, C. Ayscough, J. H. Garvey, Mrs. Marion Doane, Miss F. Doane, William McCarthy, William P. Howell, George Wheatley, Mrs. George S. Glover and daughter, Ira Kelly, Stephen Gifford, J. McCarthy.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Miss C. Rowley, D. L. Walter, A. Stahloschmidt G. Duven, R. Spian, M. D., J. Minor, George Scott and lady, Miss H. R. Betts, D. McWilliams, Miss McWilliams and two children R. Sikes, M. Higgins, H. Higbert and lady, and twenty in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—A. Campbell, E. Wehl and wife, Miss Nellie Carman, H. Ireland, L. Potthier, F. Gobel, L. Magolla, C. Batisteri, R. Gardee, P. St. Germain, G. Schone, C. Ritchie, G. Loeffler.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Henry R. Morgan, Julius Celler, John Knox, Mrs. McDaniels, Jacob Kreutz, C. Mauro, J. Mauro, D. Mauro, Jacob Watts, M. Weston, John J. Frasher, B. Ford, Samuel Thompson, Jas. Ashley, Ed. Hunt, Jacob Kentz, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Mrs. C. B. Bacon, Henry May, Capt. J. Chandler, Miss S. Terry, Julian Myers, L. Freidham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 10 | Moon sets.... 7 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 57 | Gov. Island. 9 46 | Hell Gate.... 11 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, George Mackenzie; St. Jago de Cuba, Smith, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.; Star of the South, Sterling, St. Jago, Cuba, J. & S. Badell; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Montgomery, Lyons, Savannah, R. Lowden; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Savannah, R. Murray, Jr.; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Worcester, Graham, Baltimore, C. W. Pervell; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Sir Harry Parks, (Br.,) Chapman, London, A. Wiley.

Barks Starr King, Anderson, Marseilles, J. Henry; Lorena, Hichborn, Havana, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs A. R. Dunlop, (Br.,) Dunlop, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Alf, (Norw.,) Heverdahl, Cork or Falmouth for orders, H. W. O. Edye; Fumad, (Norw.,) Evenson, Londonderry, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Elizabeth, Ames, Mobile, G. G. Young & Co.

Schooners Cyrus Fossett, Harding, St. Domingo and Alta Vela, Miller & Houghton; Thomas Jefferson, Chase, Havana, Collins & Powell; Right Bower, Rogers, Galveston, G. G. Young & Co.; Jas. Nelsban, Casilier, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Adelaide, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; F. W. Aliston, Cummings, Baltimore, B. J. Wenberg; George & Albert, McDonald, Boston, G. L. Hatch; John, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; W. T. Merchant, Young, Gloucester, J. E. Stetson & Co.; Wm. H. Kinzell, Loper, Savannah, Crary & Ketcham; Uncle Joe, Horner, New-Haven, J. N. Briggs & Co.; J. H. Rapp, Carl, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 23, 11½ P. M., 30 miles north of Hatteras, saw steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. 24th, 2 P. M., lat. 38 16, lon. 74 36, spoke bark Nonpareil, of Boston, from Buenos Ayres, bound to New-York. Same day, 5 P. M., off Delaware, saw steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 15, passed schr. Franklin, Swaine, bound to New-York.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Galatea, ——, Providence.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Ship Lookout, Nugent, San Francisco Oct. 5, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge & Sons. Left no vessels.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Port Spain, Trinidad, 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels. Jan. 21, lat. 37 27, lon. 73 10, experienced a hurricane from S. E. to N. W.; has had northerly winds on the coast the last 10 days.

Bark Talisman, (Br.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark James Welsh, (of Belize,) Bates, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to F. Alexander & Sons. Has been on the coast for the last 20 days, with strong northerly gales.

Bark Johannes, (Brem.,) Klockgeter, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to Huffer, Toel & Co. Made Bermuda Jan. 2, and since that time has had continuous N. W. gales.

Bark Mary & Louisa, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Pallas, Beadle, of and from Belize, Hond., Jan. 7, with mdse. to Josiah Jex.

Bark Bolivia, Chapman, Aspinwall 16 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Brodrene, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Port Talbot, Wales, 77 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Jan. 23, 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw a quantity of ship's planks and spars, and other wrecked materials, which appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Brig Rapid, (of Quebec,) Duguett, Kingston, Jam., Jan. —, with logwood to J. Leaycraft. Jan. 21, lat. 33, lon. 75, had a gale from S. W., in which stove small boat and lost part of deck-load of logwood.

Brig Leonice, Allen, New-Bedford, in ballast to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Alpha, (of East Machias,) Munson, Para Dec. 31, with rubber and nuts to C. Ludmann & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales on the coast.

Schr. Laura Bridgeman, Hart, Charleston 13 ds., with yellow pine to Holyoke & Murray. Experienced heavy N. E. gales and split jib.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Eva Belle, Barrett, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. John A. Crocker, Groves, Portland, via New-Bedford.

Schr. Ellen Nancy, (Br.,) Wood, Cornwallis, N. S.

Schr. Pyrola, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Mary Eris, Jackson, New-Haven.

Schr. John G. Lowe, Townsend, Boston.

Schr. Mary Hubbard, Price, Boston.

Schr. Retort, Manning, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Harry Brown, Brown, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sophia E. Jane, Wilson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Providence, White, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas Ashland, Baxter, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Hero, Small, Salem.

Schr. A. T. Brainerd, Brainerd, New-Haven.

Schr. Dwight Davison, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. A. S. Parker, Neil, Glen Cove.

Schr. Mary E. Rich, Rich, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Katie Ranger, ——, Virginia.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Elizabethport.

Sloop Helen, Rowland, Northport.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., light and clear.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—One bark in offing.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Pereire, for Havre; Santiago de Cuba, for Aspinwall; Star of the South, for St. Jago de Cuba; George Cromwell and Victor, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Saragossa and Charleston, for Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; Yazoo, for Norfolk; Hatteras, for Richmond; Franconia, for Portland; Nereus, for Boston; Acushnet, for New-Bedford. Ship Richard Robinson, for San Francisco, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 25—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Nevada, from do.; brig Robert Wing, from Goree.

Also arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; bark Mariano, from Messina; schr. Anna Lyons, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25—Arr. steamship Jas. Adger, from New-York.

Sld. steamships Miami, for New-York; Falcon, Baltimore; Alliance, Philadelphia; ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Liverpool; brig Fortuna, Majorica.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25—Arr. bark Herzog Ernest, and brig Homely, from Rio, with coffee for orders.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports: Passed up for Baltimore, bark C. P. Warwick, 50 ds. from Rio; brigs S. P. Smith and Scotland, from Navassa; Charles Wesley, from Savannah.

Passed out—Brig Frances Jane, for Rio; bark Aquidneck, for Rio; brigs Riding, for Brazil; Omer, for the West Indies; Julia E. Casey and Chattanooga, for Porto Rico; schrs. Ella Hodsden and Zeyla, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25—Sld. steamers San Salvador and Marmion, for New-York; ship Lydia Scofield, and barks Quickstep and Melbourne, for Liverpool.

Arr. steamship Thames and Virgo, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25—Sld. steamships Mary Sanford, for New-York; Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Augustus Depyster, late Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, who had been missing since Thursday last, was found on Saturday, drowned in a small creek near the Harbor. He formerly commanded the packet-ship Roscius, of the Dramatic Line, sailing between this port and Liverpool, and was one of the oldest Captains sailing out of this port.

The passengers of the Hamburg ship Liebnitz, which arrived from Hamburg, with cholera on board, and who have been detained at the Lower Quarantine since their arrival, have been released, and came up to Castle Garden yesterday, (24th,) with exception of 23, who still remain on board the hospital ship Illinois, all of whom are convalescent.

The ship Lookout, Capt. Nugent, which arrived from San Francisco last night, reports having crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 28, in lon. 126 10 W., 23 ds. out; from thence had strong S. and S. E. winds to Cape Horn, and passed Nov. 26, 52 ds. out; thence had light northerly winds up to the equator, crossing which Jan. 2, in lon. 37 38 W., 89 ds. out, and has had baffling winds and heavy weather since. Dec. 8, lat. 26 40 S., lon. 26 20 W., spoke whaling bark George & Susan, of New-Bedford, cruising on Tristan Ground; no oil since last report. The L. is consigned to Sutton & Co.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 23.—The brig Manson, Capt. Gilkey, from Havana for Boston, which left this port 15 days ago, returned this morning, having been blown off.

Spoken, &c.

Anna—Brem. bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, Jan. 20, lat. 36 20, lon. 72 56.

Aricola—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, Dec. 26, lat. 15 30 S., lon. 28 30.

Owego—ship, from New-Orleans for Antwerp, Jan. 18, lat. 24 46, lon. 80 20.

Virginia Dare—brig, hence for Aspinwall, Jan. 8, lat. 28 20, lon. 66 50.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 25—Sld. to-day, steamer Columbia, and on Thursday, steamer Georgia, both for New-York.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 5, Br. brig Dominion, for New-York in 2 days; schr. J. Pettingill, for do. in 4 days.

At Para Dec. 31, schrs. Enchantress, for New-York in 5 days; Tigress, for do. in 6 days.

At Belize, Hond., Jan. 7, bark Zingarella, for New-York next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25—Noon.—The steamship Hammonia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York on the 13th inst., arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, en route to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25—Noon.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York on the 15th inst., has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

THE ANGEL OF HEALTH TO AMERICA,

I have sung to listen'ng Europe,
With my beverage in my hand,
Born for not one country only,
But for every peopled land.
Europe heard me, and her millions
Rushed to feel my healing power,
From the humble cot and homestead
To the lofty royal tower.*
Shall America, the chainless—
She the mighty, the sublime.
Working out the grandest problem
On the mystic sea of time—
Shall this glorious, wondrous country
Not be thrilled beneath my voice,
And in its life-giving splendor,
Also evermore rejoice?
Lo! to her I hold my beverage.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

THE PALATABLE HEALTH TONIC.

And the American citizens use it with benefit, take it with pleasure, and write letters with orders to HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot, No. 542 Broadway, adding their warmest approvals, as follows:

For Hon. THAD. STEVENS, Washington:
"Please send two dozen of it."—Dr. M. P. GIHVIN.

From L. Lewison, Esq., No. 310 Broadway.

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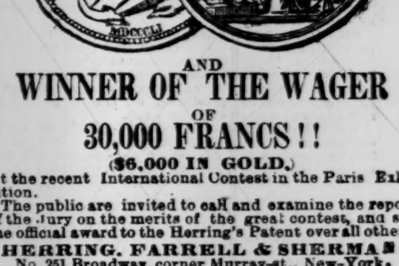

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